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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Exports of Farm Products during 1921 Far Above 1920 in Volume--Value Much Lower

Wheat Exports During Calendar Year Largest in History of Country—Exports of Corn Heaviest Since 1900—Rice Exports Twice those of 1920—Imports of Farm Products Show Great Decrease in Both Quantity and Value.

The outstanding feature of the agricultural foreign trade of the United States for the calendar year 1921 was the increased volume of exports over 1920 in the case of most of the leading agricultural commodities, while the total declared values, almost without exception, showed a decrease from the previous year, according to an analysis made by the Department of Agriculture of the official trade statistics of the United States for 1921.

The sum of 32 of the principal agricultural commodities entering into our export trade shows an increase of 27% in quantity over 1920, but the declared value of the same products was 39% less than such values in 1920.

DECLINING PRICES REFLECTED.

This decrease in the export value clearly reflects the decline in prices which the farmer has received for his products during the past year.

The total value of farm and forest products exported from the United States in 1921 was $2,204,000,000, compared with $3,658,000,000 in 1920, a decrease of $1,454,000,000, or 39.8%. In 1919, agricultural exports were valued at $4,257,000,000, and in 1918, at $2,845,000,000. The annual average value for the prewar years 1910–1914 was $1,142,000,000.

The principal agricultural exports during 1921 and their declared values were: Wheat and wheat flour, $551,000,000; cotton, $534,000,000; pork and pork products, including lard, $246,000,000; leaf tobacco, $205,000,000; corn and corn meal, $97,000,000; sugar, $49,000,000; rye, $44,000,000; condensed and evaporated milk, $38,000,000; cottonseed oil, $24,000,000; rice, $21,000,000; and barley, $21,000,000. These commodities make up 83% of the value of agricultural exports. Agricultural exports represented 50.3% of the total value of all exports from the United States in 1921.

The commodities which showed an increase over 1920 in the quantity exported were: Wheat, cotton, corn, rice, barley, pork and pork products except bacon, oleo oil, cottonseed oil and cake, refined sugar, green apples, eggs, tobacco, dried apples, dried apricots, and dried prunes. All of these products, except cotton, cottonseed oil, cottonseed cake, and dried apples, also showed gains over the 5-year prewar average (1910–1914).

The following products showed decreases in the quantity exported compared with 1920: Wheat flour, rye and rye flour, oats, beef, bacon, butter and cheese, condensed milk, potatoes, hops, dried peaches, and raisins. However, all of these products except oats and beef showed gains over the 5-year prewar average from 1910–1914.

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A GLANCE AT THIS ISSUE.

Sheep and lamb prices during the week under review received their first check since October, 1921. Hog prices continued to gain, and the cattle markets exhibited further strength. Demand for fresh meats was fairly good (p. 194).

Both grain futures and cash grains dropped sharply (p. 204).

Fruit and vegetable shipments were heavier than the previous week. Most lines were steady to firm (p. 200). Honey and peanut market reviews appear on page 201.

Butter prices were firmer. Cheese prices on Wisconsin boards declined sharply (p. 198).

Hay markets were slightly firmer. Feed prices were irregular (p. 203).

Seed markets continued quiet (p. 206).

Cotton prices declined steadily (p. 208).

Weather conditions were unfavorable in the South. Moisture conditions improved over most of the western wheat belt (p. 212). Conditions during January are covered in this issue.

The live stock and meat statistical report for January appears on page 197.

Markets for condensed and evaporated milk were quiet, the monthly report shows (p. 199). The monthly powdered milk report, page 199.

Shipments of leading fruits and vegetables during February shown on page 202.

SHIPPERS' STOCKS OF SOY BEANS AND COWPEAS LARGE

Total Cowpea Shipments May be Less Than Last Year—Soy Beans Greater—Low Prices for Velvet Beans.

Total shipments of the 1921 crop of soy beans are expected to be 30% larger than the shipments of the 1920 crop last year; shipments of cowpeas will be the same or slightly less; and of velvet beans (hulled for seed) about 30% less than last season. These estimates are made from recent reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The movement from growers' hands has been fairly rapid, as is evidenced by the relatively heavy stocks in shippers' hands on Jan. 28, and shipments made up to that date as shown in the table accompanying this article. The figures given were compiled only from reports containing shipments for both the 1921 and 1920 crops in order that the results might be comparable.

GROWERS HOLD 40 PER CENT.

Soy beans.—Of the total quantity of soy beans which it is estimated will be shipped this season, 23% had been shipped by local shippers up to Jan 28. The quantity represented by this 23%, plus the stocks in shippers' hands, equals about 57% of the total 1921-crop shipments, indicating that over 40% still remains in the hands of growers. The heaviest increase in the total 1921-crop shipments, made and to be made, is noted in eastern North Carolina, Indiana, and Illinois.

In the two latter States and Ohio the average price paid to growers is unusually low for the early varieties maturing in those States, being from 25¢–45¢ per 100 lbs. less than that paid for Mammoth Yellows in eastern North Carolina. The presence of adequate supplies at low prices will tend to accelerate the movement now under way in some sections of the corn belt to increase the acreage planted to soy beans, and as a result the larger stocks will likely all be used, provided they are distributed equitably.

Prices paid growers in eastern North Carolina are about 20¢ per 100 lbs. more than those paid last season; in Delaware $1.45 less at $3.30 per 100 lbs.; and in the corn-belt States $2.50–$4.35 less at $2.30–2.50 per 100 lbs. A chart showing the range of average wholesale selling prices at representative

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Live Stock and Meats

STEADY ADVANCE IN SHEEP AND LAMB PRICES RECEIVES CHECK

Hogs Reach Highest Average Since November, 1920—Cattle Hit High Levels for This Year.

[Chicago.]

During the week ending Mar. 4 the selling side of the sheep and lamb trade met practically its first reverses since the middle of last October when the market started on its long and steady advance. Increased receipts, the opening of the Lenten season, marked decrease in eastern shipping demand, and a general feeling that dressed lamb had for some time been selling out of line with other meats and meat substitutes combined to force a halt in the upward movement. The break, however, had the earmarks of a temporary reaction only, as on curtailed receipts late in the week much of the decline was promptly restored.

The hog market continued its upward flight and fat cattle also showed further strength. Hogs reached the highest average price since November, 1920. Cattle prices touched the highest levels of the current year.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

Receipts for the week at 10 large markets were approximately 161,400 cattle, 523,500 hogs, and 185,500 sheep, compared with 174,394 cattle, 553,738 hogs, and 203,855 sheep the week previous, and 160,452 cattle, 592,956 hogs, and 257,334 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—The upward swing in fat cattle prices, which has been gathering momentum since the first of the year, assumed still larger proportions during the week under review. Light receipts more than discounted the comparatively narrow outlet for beef. Chicago prices advanced mostly 15c on fat steers with spots showing even larger gains. Chicago advances were equaled, and in many instances exceeded, at St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha.

The advance extended to fat cows and heifers, the better grades showing the greatest gain, and was accompanied by a general improvement in quality at all of the markets. Most of the beef steers plainly showed the effects of a longer feeding period and were in much better flesh condition than cattle marketed a month ago.

Margins of profit to some feeders were indicated by sales of beef steers at $9 which four months earlier had gone to the country at $6-$6.50. The advance in fat classes was supported and increased by a general demand for stocker and feeder steers and for stock cows and heifers.

CHOICE STEERS BRING $9.40.

Choice beef steers topped at $9.40 at Chicago, two lots averaging 1,426 lbs. and 1,425 lbs., respectively, bringing that price. There were several loads at $9 and $9.15 and sales at $8.75-$8.90 were rather frequent. The bulk of sales were within a range of $7.50-$8.50. One load of very good yearlings topped at $9. Comparatively few steers suitable for carcass beef sold under $7, although a small number, mostly in small lots, went to killers at $6.75 and below. Nearly as many choice steers reached Chicago during the week under review as during the entire month of February, and in one of the closing sessions the average price of beef steers at $8.07 represented the highest mark since last October.

At Chicago advances on the better grades of fat she stock amounted to 25c-40c. Choice cows in load lots reached $6.75, with light heifers of the same grade at $8 and above. The bulk of the butcher she stock sold within a spread of $4.75-$6.25. Canners and cutters, the bulk of which sold at $2.85-$3.75, closed mostly 15c higher.

Bull prices at Chicago were not materially changed. Demand was best for the lighter weight fall offerings and yearlings which were scarce. Bulk of the sausage bulls sold at $4.15-$4.40 with bulk of the heavy beef animals at $4.50-$4.75. Lighter weights sold upward to $6 and odd yearlings up to $7.

Receipts of veal calves, which during February established a record for that month, continued liberal and prices at Chicago declined mostly about $1. At the close killers took the bulk at $9.50-$10.50.

While trade in stockers and feeders maintained a steady basis, a new high price for selected, fleshy, heavy feeders was established at $7.85. The volume of buying by countrymen was smaller than during the previous week and the demand continued to center on quality rather than weight. Bulk of the stockers and feeders sold within a range of $6.75-$7.35. There was little demand for the kinds selling under $6 and only trashy stockers sold under $5.50.

HOG RECEIPTS VERY LIGHT.

Hogs.—Barring the first week in January, which included the New Year holiday, receipts of hogs at Chicago during the week under review were the smallest since the last week in November. Shipments for the week at 29,550 were about 16,000 below the preceding week and constituted about 19% of the receipts. This was the smallest week's shipments since the last week in September and was only one-fourth as many as were shipped from Chicago during the week ending Dec. 10, the first week of the packing house workers' strike. This shrinkage in shipping demand was more or less seasonal and was partially attributable to Lent and to an increase in receipts at some of the eastern markets.

The price trend was steadily upward during the week with the exception of a recession of 10c-20c on Wednesday. This loss was recovered and a new high level for the season was reached on Friday when the

(Concluded on page 196, column 1).

EASTERN FRESH MEAT MARKETS HIGHER FOR BEEF AND MUTTON

Veal Prices Generally Steady, Pork Uneven, and Lamb Lower—Fairly Good Demand Reported.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The beginning of the Lenten season had little apparent effect on the fresh meat trade during the week ending Mar. 6, the demand being fully equal to that of the preceding week and showing some slight improvement at times except for lamb. Beef and mutton prices were generally steady to a shade stronger, veal was steady, lamb weak and $1-$2 lower, and pork unsettled at uneven prices.

Beef.—The demand for beef showed some slight improvement particularly during the latter part of the week. With the exception of the poorer grades of cows at New York prices at eastern markets were higher than at any time since the first of February. At Chicago prices were uneven, showing some advance early in the week, but later returning to the previous week's level. Very few choice steers were available either at Chicago or eastern markets, the continued scarcity of this grade being unusual at this season. The light to moderate supplies of beef consisted largely of medium and good steers and all grades of cows.

CUT MEATS FAVORED.

The tendency to purchase cut meats rather than carcasses was again in evidence as retailers were in a better position to supply trade requirements by purchasing in this manner. The steer market was in a stronger position than cows and some preference was shown for steer beef. Compared with the previous week's close, steers were 50c higher at Boston and Philadelphia, 50c-$1 higher at New York and steady at Chicago. Cows closed steady at Boston, 50c higher at New York and Philadelphia and steady to 50c lower at Chicago.

Receipts of bulls at eastern markets were light and met with sufficient demand to hold prices steady for the week. At Chicago light to moderate receipts of bologna bulls were in fairly good demand and prices advanced 50c toward the week-end. Kosher beef trade was fair, prices at the close being weak at New York and unchanged elsewhere.

Veal.—Receipts of veal at eastern markets were moderate, with a light to moderate sup-

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	233	$10.97	234	$11.04	232	$10.91	240	$11.01	236	$11.12	248	$11.02	236	$11.00	238	$10.39	256	$10.19
E. St. Louis	184	10.93	192	11.16	189	11.12	196	11.14	195	11.30	192	11.14	192	11.12	198	10.56	195	10.49
Kansas City	226	10.59	219	10.85	220	10.76	211	10.80	200	10.88	208	10.76	215	10.77	216	9.82	233	9.54
Omaha	237	10.26	238	9.33	238	10.66	238	10.72	243	10.67	244	10.70	240	10.60	241	9.75	249	9.55
S. St. Paul	221	10.63	226	10.77	227	10.67	223	10.71	223	10.83	231	10.90	228	10.74	227	10.01	226	9.89

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	65,312	18,748	46,564	154,171	29,550	124,621	75,035	28,347	46,688
Denver [1]	9,038	6,682	2,345	7,975	7	7,429	22,289	18,614	3,813
East St. Louis	17,239	6,205	7,262	68,270	38,215	28,581	4,269	848	2,284
Indianapolis [1]	10,339	3,998	5,685	32,707	7,453	24,600	2,421	922	1,378
Kansas City	39,916	24,207	19,475	40,009	9,961	29,150	31,034	11,733	18,970
Oklahoma City	5,184	2,401	2,917	10,269	1,700	9,259	111	1	64
Omaha	26,432	11,216	15,216	62,313	17,684	44,629	26,284	2,450	23,834
St. Joseph [1]	10,607	3,636	6,629	41,840	5,606	34,830	15,271	813	13,483
St. Paul [1]	16,558	5,467	11,300	45,847	6,831	36,837	5,273	1,583	3,737
Sioux City	11,894	8,154	4,560	38,467	13,225	22,386	3,838	46	1,859
Wichita [1]	4,452	2,143	1,510	10,919	138	10,842	7,129	6,981	36
Total	216,971	92,857	123,463	512,787	130,370	373,164	192,954	72,338	116,146
Previous week	227,537	95,405	123,350	540,365	161,674	373,352	219,541	90,443	125,467

[1] Week ending Friday, March 3.

ply at Chicago. Quality was only fair, with a liberal percentage of common to medium grades. The market in general was featureless, prices ruling steady at Boston and New York and steady to $1 higher at Philadelphia. Opening prices were around $1 higher at Chicago, on account of a light supply, which increased later. The close was in line with the previous Friday.

Lamb.—The lamb market, which has been strong with unevenly higher prices since the first of February, reacted after Wednesday of the week under review both at eastern markets and Chicago, and closed weak to lower. Highest prices for the year to date were reached during the early part of the week at all markets except New York, where choice lambs were lower than during the first part of the previous week. Retail outlet was limited, many dealers not handling lamb and others purchasing sparingly at current prices. Receipts at eastern markets were only moderate, with a fairly liberal supply at Chicago, but considerably in excess of the demand, which resulted in some accumulations. Compared with the close of the previous week, Boston and New York were $2 lower, Philadelphia and Chicago around $1 lower.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton at eastern markets were only moderate, with the supply at Chicago normal. Handyweight mutton was in fairly good demand, partly as a substitute for lamb. Prices were generally maintained on a steady to strong basis. Frozen mutton at Chicago sold readily at prices close to fresh stock, and tended to prevent any sharp price advances on fresh supplies. Compared with the previous week's close all markets were generally steady.

Pork.—The fresh pork market was unsettled, prices of the different weights being confined within a narrow range. Receipts at eastern markets were only moderate. There was a fair but fluctuating demand, 12–14 lb. average loins being preferred to lighter weights. Unevenly higher opening prices at eastern markets were partly lost by the end of the week, while at Chicago the market was higher after Wednesday. At Chicago prices were uneven, but generally strong to higher, on account of a fairly good demand for the moderate supply, and closed at the high point for the year to date. Other cuts were generally strong to higher than the previous week at all markets. Compared with the preceding Friday, Boston closed 50c–$1 higher, New York barely steady to $1 lower, Philadelphia barely steady, and Chicago $1–$1.50 higher on loins with other cuts generally firm to $1 higher.

Some Reduction of Ice Noted During Past Week.

In a few northern localities ice continued to form during the week just closed, but in most other districts there was a general though usually small reduction in the amount of ice as compared with the preceding week. The upper Missouri remains solidly covered but the Mississippi is opening, although gorged at a number of points. Lake Superior remains about as reported last week and similar conditions prevail at the Straits. In the other Lakes the ice is moving and a number of the more southern harbors are open.

The ice in the rivers of the Atlantic coast States south of the Hudson has apparently moved out. In New England the ice in the main rivers is slowly giving away in the lower courses but still remains solid in the upper portions.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	$9.25- 9.75	.....	$8.40- 9.25	$8.25- 9.00	.....
Good	8.60- 9.25	$8.00- 8.65	7.70- 8.40	7.65- 8.25	$7.75- 8.50
Medium	7.75- 8.60	7.25- 8.00	7.15- 7.70	7.25- 7.65	6.75- 7.75
Common	6.85- 7.75	6.25- 7.25	6.40- 7.15	6.50- 7.25	6.25- 6.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.10- 9.65	.....	8.25- 9.00	8.25- 9.00	.....
Good	8.40- 9.10	7.75- 8.50	7.50- 8.25	7.50- 8.25	7.75- 8.50
Medium	7.50- 8.40	7.00- 7.75	7.10- 7.50	7.00- 7.50	6.75- 7.75
Common	6.60- 7.50	6.00- 7.00	6.25- 7.10	6.50- 7.00	6.00- 6.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.85- 8.40	4.75- 8.00	4.65- 7.25	4.75- 7.50	4.50- 7.75
Cows, common-choice	4.25- 7.00	4.25- 6.25	4.25- 6.00	4.25- 6.50	4.00- 6.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.00- 6.50	3.75- 6.00	3.25- 5.25	3.75- 5.50	3.25- 5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.85- 4.25	2.50- 4.25	2.75- 4.25	3.00- 4.25	2.25- 3.75
Canner steers	4.00- 5.00	3.00- 4.00	3.25- 4.00	3.25- 4.00	3.00- 4.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	7.00-10.25	6.50-10.50	7.00-10.00	7.75-10.50	4.50- 8.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00- 7.00	4.00- 8.50	4.00- 8.00	5.25- 8.00	3.00- 6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	5.85- 7.65	6.00- 7.25	5.90- 7.90	5.75- 7.75	5.25- 7.00
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.65- 7.65	5.75- 7.25	5.85- 7.85	5.50- 7.50	5.00- 7.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.25- 7.40	5.00- 7.00	5.00- 7.70	5.00- 7.90	5.00- 6.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.00- 5.75	3.25- 5.25	3.75- 6.25	4.00- 6.00	3.00- 5.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.25- 7.00	6.25- 7.50	6.00- 7.75	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00- 5.25	4.00- 6.25	5.00- 6.00	.....
HOGS.					
Top	11.30	11.35	11.20	10.85	11.00
Bulk of sales	10.90-11.20	11.00-11.35	10.50-11.00	10.60-10.80	10.60-10.90
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	10.85-11.10	11.00-11.15	10.25-10.85	10.60-10.80	10.25-10.65
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	11.00-11.25	11.10-11.35	10.75-11.00	10.70-10.85	10.50-10.90
Light weight (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	11.15-11.30	11.00-11.35	10.60-11.20	10.75-10.85	10.65-11.00
Light weight (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	10.35-11.25	10.25-11.25	10.50-11.10	10.50-10.80	10.90-11.00
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.85-10.40	9.35- 9.75	9.00- 9.75	9.75-10.25	9.00- 9.50
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	9.75-10.00	9.25- 9.40	8.50- 9.00	9.25- 9.75	8.50- 9.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.25-10.65	9.25-10.50	.....	.....	10.75-11.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.25-10.25	10.60-10.60	10.25-10.75	10.75-11.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.50-16.00	13.75-16.00	13.50-15.50	13.25-15.50	12.50-15.00
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	13.00-15.25	.....
Culls and common	10.25-13.25	10.00-13.50	9.00-13.25	10.00-13.00	9.00-12.00
Feeding lambs	11.50-13.50	.....	11.00-13.25	11.75-14.00	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	11.00-14.50	10.50-13.75	10.00-13.75	10.00-13.25	10.00-13.00
Wethers, medium-prime	7.50-11.50	7.25- 9.75	7.00-10.00	7.50- 9.75	6.25- 9.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	6.00- 9.50	6.00- 8.50	6.00- 9.25	6.00- 8.75	4.75- 8.25
Culls and common	3.00- 6.00	3.00- 6.00	3.00- 5.75	3.00- 5.75	2.00- 4.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Mar. 7.	Feb. 28.	Feb. 7.	Mar. 7.	Feb. 28.	Feb. 7.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$14.50-15.60	$14.50-15.00	$14.50-15.00	$15.00	.....	.....
Good	13.50-14.00	13.50-14.50	13.00-14.00	14.00-14.50	$14.00-14.50	$13.00-13.50
Medium	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.50	11.50-12.50	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	11.50-12.00
Common	10.00-11.00	10.50-11.50	9.00-11.00	12.60-13.00	11.00-12.00	10.50-11.00
Cows—						
Good	10.00-10.50	10.50-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.50-11.50	10.50-11.50	10.50-11.00
Medium	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	10.00-10.50
Common	8.50- 9.00	8.50- 9.00	7.50- 8.50	9.00- 9.50	9.00- 9.50	9.00-10.00
Bulls—						
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.50- 9.50	8.50- 9.50	9.00-10.00
Common	7.50- 7.75	7.25- 7.50	7.75- 8.25	8.00- 8.50	8.00- 8.50	8.00- 9.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	.....
Good	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	21.00-22.00
Medium	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	18.00-19.00
Common	12.00-14.00	12.50-14.00	12.00-14.00	12.50-14.00	12.50-14.00	14.00-16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10-lbs. average	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	15.00-16.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	16.00-17.00
10-12 lbs. average	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	14.00-15.00	20.00-21.00	19.00-20.00	15.00-16.00
12-14 lbs. average	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	13.00-14.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-19.00	14.00-15.00
14-16 lbs. average	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	12.00-13.00	18.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	13.00-14.00
16 lbs. and over	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	11.00-12.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	12.00-13.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.50-15.00	15.00-15.50	11.50-12.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	12.50-13.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	14.00-14.50	13.50-14.00	12.00-12.50	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	13.00-13.50	13.00-13.50	11.50-12.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	11.50-12.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.00-17.00	16.50-17.50	13.50-14.50	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	15.00-16.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	28.00-29.00	30.00-31.00	26.00-27.00	28.00-29.00	29.00-30.00	26.00-27.00
Good	27.00-28.00	29.00-30.00	25.00-26.00	26.00-28.00	27.00-29.00	24.00-25.00
Medium	25.00-27.00	27.00-28.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	22.00-23.00
Common	22.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	21.00-23.00	22.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	19.00-21.00
Mutton—						
Good	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	14.00-16.00
Medium	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-14.00
Common	11.00-14.00	11.00-14.00	9.00-12.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	11.00-12.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 194.)

bulk sold at $11–$11.25. The top was $11.40 and the average cost of packer and shipper droves $11.12, the highest reached since November, 1920. The average cost for the week of $11 was $4–$5 above most of the early winter guesses as to what it would be by Mar. 1.

The spread continued very narrow and at the close the bulk of good and choice 220-lb. to 300-lb. butchers sold at $11.10—$11.25.

Quality was again mostly good with a generous proportion of "southerns" and packing sows from other markets. The sows met a brisk demand while the "southerns" found a very restricted outlet. The close was largely 25¢–40¢ higher than a week earlier with heavies up most and some packing sows a full 50¢ higher.

STOCK PIGS ADVANCE.

Stock pigs registered advances of 75¢–$1 for the week, best grades at the close being quotable up to $11.25 at St. Paul and up to $10.75 at Kansas City.

Chicago hog receipts for the month of December, 1921, and January and February, 1922, were 2,512,000, showing a 6% decrease from the corresponding period a year earlier while the shipments at 1,021,384 comprised nearly 41% of the receipts compared with 23% of the receipts shipped out during a similar period a year ago.

Average cost of packer and shipper droves at Chicago for February at $9.90 was $1.88 higher than for January, and $2.98 higher than for December. The average weight during February at 236 lbs. was 2 lbs. heavier than February, 1921, and 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. heavier, respectively, than January, 1922, and December, 1921. The average weight for the three months ended with February, 1922, at 231 lbs. was 3 lbs. less than for the same period a year ago.

Sheep.—During the first three days of the week fat lamb prices at Chicago declined, in extreme instances as much as $1 per 100 lbs., while sheep and yearlings lost 25¢–50¢, but about half of these early losses were restored during the last half of the week when receipts decreased. At the close, top lambs sold at $15.75 compared with $15.25 at the week's low time and $16.25 a week earlier.

The quick partial recovery seemed to indicate that the trade is on a "hand-to-mouth" basis and this fact, together with the known shortage of sheep and lambs on feed, the healthy condition of the wool market, and with packer sheep and lamb pelts practically double their value at this time last year, led a majority of the trade to look with confidence toward the market of the immediate and near future.

Attractive prices have caused the marketing of much stock in much lighter flesh than is ordinarily sent to the shambles. On the other hand the high winter market has induced feeders to put many lambs on feed much later in the season than is customary. This has been especially true in western feeding districts contiguous to the range sheep country.

Reports compiled from carefully gathered statistics indicate that over 23% of the sheep and lambs put on feed in Colorado and the Scottsbluff section of Nebraska up to Mar. 1 this year had been shipped out by that date. Considerable shearing of fed stock is in progress at feeding stations around Chicago and several of the River markets, and several lots of wool taken off at such points near Chicago have sold at 32¢–34½¢.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION DURING JANUARY, 1922.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Chicago	150,332	51,219	218,164	244	571,747
Fort Worth	19,506	17,572	5,409	26	39,436
Kansas City	76,934	15,363	87,880	1	271,252
National Stock Yards	19,768	5,160	16,796	10	101,707
Omaha	44,861	2,870	102,489	6	146,022
St. Louis	16,194	3,322	7,038	.....	150,720
Sioux City	20,292	593	21,181	2	82,551
South St. Joseph	27,573	4,158	57,313	.....	146,460
South St. Paul	16,657	27,500	33,554	.....	205,127
All other establishments	249,396	160,730	404,505	245	2,269,682
Total:					
January, 1922	641,513	288,487	954,329	534	3,984,704
January, 1921	689,506	282,043	1,068,346	239	4,347,306
7 months ending January, 1922	4,612,066	2,097,875	7,716,056	9,747	21,878,087
7 months ending January, 1921	5,231,351	2,180,070	7,277,603	17,346	20,961,199

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, 122. Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 160,582,266 lbs. compound and other substitutes, 24,542,455 lbs. Corresponding inspections for January, 1921: Lard, 153,933,313 lbs.; compound and other substitutes, 28,137,942 lbs.

APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF FEDERALLY INSPECTED MEAT.

	Beef and veal.		Pork.		Lamb and mutton.		Total.	
	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.	Total, million lbs.	Per capita,[1] lbs.
January, 1922	387	3.56	486	4.47	40.4	.37	913	8.40
December, 1921	338	3.11	476	4.39	36.9	.34	851	7.84
Increase or decrease	+49	+.45	+10	+.08	+3.5	+.03	+62	+.56
Per cent[1]	+14.5	.....	+ 2	.....	+9.3	.....	+ 7.3	.....
January, 1922	387	3.56	486	4.47	40.4	.37	913	8.40
January, 1921	382	3.57	422	3.94	47.3	.44	851	7.94
Increase or decrease	+ 5	—.01	+64	+.53	—6.9	—.07	+62	+.46
Per cent[1]	+ 1.1	.....	+15	.....	—15	.....	+ 1.9	.....

[1] Per capita consumption and per cent increase or decrease are computed on full number of pounds.

Opening, Mar. 6.—Trade on all classes of cattle, with the exception of veal calves, opened the week on a healthy, active basis. Receipts of 60,000 hogs met a 10¢–20¢ lower market. Killing sheep and lambs opened mostly 50¢, in spots 75¢, higher.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, March 3, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,974	16	4,836
Denver	4,368	7	6,422
East St. Louis	2,847	3,153	340
Fort Worth	1,401	1,577	.....
Indianapolis	422	409	50
Kansas City	11,494	3,139	10,440
Oklahoma City	1,917	.....	.....
Omaha	7,794	.....	234
St. Joseph	1,011	.....	1,772
St. Paul	3,848	1,726	1,010
Sioux City	6,035	120	42
Wichita	1,270	138	.....
Total	47,381	10,285	25,146
Previous week[1]	55,745	8,773	26,685
Same week last year[2]	34,867	10,396	10,136
State destination:			
Alabama	3	.....	.....
California	655	.....	.....
Colorado	2,957	7	2,797
Illinois	5,649	3,483	11,629
Indiana	1,999	1,256	455
Iowa	10,779	1,734	280
Kansas	5,664	811	2,199
Kentucky	71	.....	.....
Louisiana	.....	139	.....
Maryland	32	.....	.....
Massachusetts	33	.....	.....
Michigan	377	.....	2,528
Minnesota	508	148	158
Missouri	5,483	1,905	1,772
Montana	.....	.....	2,012
Nebraska	7,987	307	498
New Jersey	21	.....	.....
New York	49	.....	340
Ohio	1,008	254	251
Oklahoma	1,701	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	242	.....	.....
South Dakota	762	.....	.....
Tennessee	66	.....	.....
Texas	690	241	227
Virginia	152	.....	.....
West Virginia	181	.....	.....
Wisconsin	249	.....	.....
Wyoming	62	.....	.....
Canada	1	.....	.....
Total	47,381	10,285	25,146

[1] Fort Worth not included.
[2] Not including Denver, but including Fort Worth.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Mar. 4 were 1,654 bales, weighing 586,920 lbs., valued at $78,841. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 7,078 bales and 369 sheets, weighing 5,593,428 lbs., and having a valuation of $1,008,570.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Mar. 3.	Feb. 24.	Feb. 3.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$27.00–29.00	$27.00–28.00	$23.50–25.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	30.50–32.00	29.50–31.00	26.50–27.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	17.00–18.50	16.50–18.00	15.00–17.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	25.00–27.00	24.00–26.00	20.00–22.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	33.00–36.00	32.50–34.00	30.50–31.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	14.25–16.00	15.25–16.75	13.00–13.75
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	11.25–13.00	12.75–14.00	9.75–10.75
Pure lard; tierces	13.50–14.50	13.25–14.00	11.50–12.25
Compound lard, tierces	13.50–14.25	12.50–13.50	11.00–11.75

YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IN JANUARY, 1922.

Class.	Yield. Av. per animal.	Yield. Av. per 100 lbs. live wt.	Total production, January.[1]
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Edible beef fats (unrendered)	41.71	4.09	26,758,000
Edible beef offal	24.74	2.43	15,871,000
Cattle hides	69.26	6.79	44,431,000
Edible calf fats (unrendered)	1.26	0.77	363,000
Edible calf offal	5.68	3.46	1,639,000
Lard (rendered)	37.79	16.85	150,582,000
Edible hog offal	4.76	2.12	18,967,000
Pork trimmings	9.14	4.07	36,420,000
Inedible grease (rendered)	3.45	1.54	13,747,000
Sheep edible fat (unrendered)	2.55	3.03	2,431,000
Sheep edible offal	1.32	1.57	1,260,000

[1] Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.

CONSUMPTION OF BEEF DURING JANUARY FAIRLY SUBSTANTIAL

Monthly Live Stock and Meat Statistical Report Shows Increase in Average Weight per Animal.

Apparently there was a fairly active and substantial movement of beef into domestic consuming channels during January. Although the number of cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection decreased approximately 48,000 head compared with the corresponding month of 1921 an increase of more than 33 lbs. per head in the average live weight and 31 lbs. in dressed weight resulted in a total carcass beef production which was only about 5,000,000 lbs. less than that of a year ago.

Furthermore, storage holdings of fresh and cured beef decreased nearly 7,000,000 lbs. during the month compared with a decrease of only 280,000 lbs. during the corresponding month a year ago, total holdings on Feb. 1 being approximately 78,000,000 lbs. compared with nearly 143,000,000 lbs. on the corresponding date in 1921.

JANUARY EXPORTS NEGLIGIBLE.

The above statement is further strengthened by the fact that January exports of beef and veal were insignificant, amounting to only about 522,000 lbs. compared with more than 6,000,000 lbs. exported during the first month of 1921. It should be added, however, that imports also decreased sharply, those of this year amounting to only 867,000 lbs. compared with 4,273,000 lbs. a year ago.

The January average price of all classes of live cattle was $3.18 per 100 lbs. under that of the corresponding month last year while good grade carcass beef at eastern markets showed a net decl ne of $3.79 during the same period. This probably had a restraining influence on imports but apparently was insufficient to stimulate exports. It should also be added that while the average price of all classes of cattle in the United States for January was 17¢ higher than during the preceding month of December, the average price of good grade carcass beef at eastern markets for January was 68¢ lower than that of December.

Hog slaughter decreased approximately 363,000 head compared with that of a year ago. The average live weight was nearly 3 lbs. lighter per animal but the average dressed weight was 2.75 lbs. greater. Exports of pork and pork products were almost invariably considerably less than those of January, 1921. In the case of fresh pork the decrease was enormous. Exports of that commodity during January of this year were approximately 1,064,000 lbs. compared with 18,692,000 lbs. a year ago. Exports of cured pork and lard made a better showing but in both cases these too failed to equal movements for the corresponding month last year.

The average price of all classes and grades of hogs in the United States was $1.43 per 100 lbs. lower than a year ago with corresponding decreases in the price of fresh and cured pork products. For example, the January average price of 10–14 lb. fresh loins was $15.53 this year compared with $23.89 for January, 1921. The average price of lard in tierces at eastern markets this year was $10.61 compared with $14.79 for January, 1921.

Sheep and lamb slaughter during January decreased about 111,000 head when compared with January last year. Both the live and dressed weights also decreased, the former being 3.12 lbs. and the latter approximately 2 lbs. under January last year. Storage holdings were insignificant compared with those of a year ago, those at the end of January being slightly less than 4,000,000 lbs. compared with holdings of 78,000,000 lbs. for the corresponding date last year. A rather striking fact in connection with the sheep and lamb market was an advance of 14¢ per 100 lbs. in the average price for the live stock for January this year compared with January, 1921. This was the only class of live stock which up to that time had surpassed the 1921 figures. Dressed lamb and mutton showed corresponding advances.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR JANUARY, 1922.

Cattle, Calves, Beef and Veal.

		January— 1922	January— 1921
Inspected slaughter:			
Cattle		641,513	689,506
Calves		288,487	282,043
Average live weight:			
Cattle	pounds	1,019.66	986.26
Calves	do	163.93	169.85
Average dressed weight:			
Cattle	do	554.10	522.99
Calves	do	91.01	96.67
Total dressed weight (carcass):			
Beef	do	355,462,353	360,604,743
Veal	do	26,255,202	27,265,097
Storage:			
Beginning of month—			
Fresh beef	do	68,495,278	120,245,437
Cured beef	do	16,312,593	22,567,257
End of month—			
Fresh beef	do	61,500,626	119,965,084
Cured beef	do	16,612,537	22,926,171
Exports:[1]			
Fresh beef and veal	do	522,601	6,078,550
Cured beef and veal	do	1,764,743	1,725,625
Canned beef	do	155,061	548,227
Oleo oil and stearin	do	5,705,896	18,427,598
Tallow	do	1,877,734	1,326,059
Imports:			
Fresh beef and veal	do	866,991	4,273,228
Tallow	do	4,502	1,538
Prices per 100 lbs.:			
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—			
Cattle		$5.92	$39.10
Calves		$8.22	$11.66
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)		$8.54	$10.10
Beef carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)		$13.36	$17.15
Veal calves (Chicago)		$8.36	$11.49
Veal carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)		$18.92	$23.88
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards		1,628,186	1,644,040
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards		232,832	204,654
Estimated number of cattle on farms in U. S., Jan. 1		65,352,000	65,587,000

Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

Inspected slaughter of hogs		3,984,704	4,347,306
Average live weight	pounds	224.33	227.28
Average dressed weight	do	173.92	171.17
Total dressed weight (carcass)	do	693,019,720	744,128,368
Number of pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight	do	16.85	14.10
Storage:			
Beginning of month—			
Fresh pork	do	51,203,207	93,990,062
Cured pork	do	363,892,891	439,990,237
Lard	do	47,541,270	59,318,673
End of month—			
Fresh pork	do	71,711,405	150,594,185
Cured pork	do	410,337,531	519,237,508
Lard	do	60,555,338	83,549,253
Exports:[1]			
Fresh pork	do	1,063,800	18,691,971
Cured pork	do	51,879,179	63,161,421
Canned pork	do	206,870	31,192
Sausage	do	594,600	827,938
Lard	do	74,473,491	79,809,679
Imports:			
Fresh pork	do	149,093	37,492
Prices per 100 lbs.:			
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades		$7.96	$9.39
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)		$8.01	$9.54
Fresh pork loins, 10–14 lbs. (eastern markets)		$15.53	$23.89
Shoulders, skinned (eastern markets)		$13.02	$16.93
Picnics, 6–8 lbs. (eastern markets)		$11.67	$14.54
Butts, Boston style (eastern markets)		$15.08	$20.15
Bacon, breakfast (eastern markets)		$23.22	$31.17
Hams, smoked, 10–12 lbs. average (eastern markets)		$22.55	$25.50
Lard, tierces (eastern markets)		$10.61	$14.79
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards		4,277,870	4,700,096
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards		27,032	43,296
Estimated number of hogs on farms in U. S., Jan. 1		56,996,000	56,097,000

Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs		954,329	1,068,346
Average live weight	pounds	84.18	87.30
Average dressed weight	do	39.31	41.28
Total dressed weight (carcass)	do	37,514,673	44,101,323
Storage of fresh lamb and mutton:			
Beginning of month	do	6,444,256	68,031,690
End of month	do	3,929,876	78,081,704
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton[1]	do	198,805	585,418
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton	do	568,767	13,854,205
Prices per 100 lbs:			
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades		$10.72	$10.58
Lambs, 84-lbs. down, medium-prime (Chicago)		$12.22	$10.66
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)		$25.58	$24.97
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)		$6.74	$5.31
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)		$14.63	$14.43
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards		1,834,696	1,791,548
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards		182,961	88,151
Estimated number of sheep on farms in U. S. Jan. 1		36,048,000	37,452,000

[1] Including reexports.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES FIRMER DURING PAST WEEK; RECEIPTS HEAVIER

Exceptionally Light Supply of Fresh Centralized Butter an Outstanding Feature of Week.

Severe storms and the resulting partial tie-up of transportation were factors largely responsible for the firmer markets during the week ending Mar. 4. When reports began to reach markets that transportation was badly crippled in Minnesota and Wisconsin, that shipments were tied up along the road, that some creameries were unable to ship, while others had had no deliveries of cream for several days, a firmer tone immediately began to develop. Sellers tightened up on their asking prices and buyers began taking goods ahead of their needs. Stocks of all grades were gradually cleaned up and prices began to advance.

That the firmer condition of the markets was caused to a great extent by sentiment is borne out by the fact that instead of receipts being lighter, as was expected, they were heavier than the previous week. In making the comparison, however, it is well to remember that the previous week contained a holiday and also that the heavier receipts were caused in part by a heavier intermarket movement, especially of storage butter. The activity in storage stocks was partly due to the fact that when fresh stocks became less readily available many buyers turned to storage which could be had at attractive prices, because holders have been anxious for some time to reduce their stocks.

LIBERAL WITHDRAWALS OF STORAGE.

Light storage withdrawals the previous week caused some operators to become alarmed, especially because during this particular period a year ago the movement was very heavy. As the week progressed, however, it developed that there were no grounds for undue concern, for withdrawals during the week were liberal and exceeded those of the previous week. Even so, they were considerably lighter than for the same period last year; but when it is remembered that the total stocks are lighter than a year ago, this fact is not particularly weakening.

One of the outstanding features of the week's markets was the exceptionally light supply of fresh centralized butter. There was no accumulation of any grades, but the supply of fresh centralized was so light that the regular buyers of this class of goods had some difficulty in supplying their needs. The price of centralized was kept so high at Chicago that current prices at the other markets failed to attract shippers, yet Chicago did not get more than could be quickly moved. At all the markets cars of fresh centralized were cleaned up almost on arrival and many cars were sold while they were still in transit. The result was a gradual reduction in the spread between the price of 92-score and the price of 90-score centralized.

Many operators contend that when the effect of the recent severe weather has passed receipts will be heavier and the markets correspondingly easier, while others hold that the accumulations at shipping points and en route to the markets will be gradually absorbed without a noticeable effect on the condition of the markets. The bad weather has checked the movement of butter to some extent and undoubtedly has reduced production in some sections, but on the other hand buying has been a little heavier than normal because buyers have taken more than daily needs.

The situation resolves itself into the question as to whether demand will continue active enough to absorb the delayed goods without a reduction in prices. According to the weekly report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association dated Feb. 25, the make was on the increase up to that time showing an increase over last year of 18.2% and an increase over the week before of 2.8%. This, however, covered a period previous to the storms.

All markets closed firm except Chicago where stocks were slightly larger than the demand and as a result the market was slightly easier. The undertone of all markets was nervous, any indication of heavier supplies or lighter demand having an immediate bearish influence, and an indication of short supplies having the opposite effect.

WEEK FEATURED BY SHARP DROP IN WISCONSIN CHEESE PRICES

Many Members of Trade Surprised by Extent of the Decline—Increased Buying Follows Break.

An outstanding feature of cheese markets during the week ending Mar. 4 was the sharp break in prices which occurred on Wisconsin cheese boards at the opening of the week. Although a change in prices was not entirely unexpected, the decline which averaged over 2c, came as a surprise to many of the trade, especially dealers in distributing markets.

Demand responded to the drop in prices and fairly active trading took place. Part of this demand may have been caused by the fact that business had been generally interrupted the previous week on account of severe storms.

DEALERS CLOSE OUT STOCKS.

This spurt of activity in buying caused some Wisconsin dealers to close out their available stocks to such an extent that before the week was over they were themselves in the market for goods to fill their own orders.

Daisies and Longhorns were most in demand, and the latter style as well as Square Prints seem to be well sold out and are at least apparently scarce. A feeling prevails among Wisconsin cheese men that prices can not show much of an advance if trading is to be kept active. However, the system followed in Wisconsin is such that when a condition exists similar to the one just referred to prices may advance on the boards through the purchases of a few dealers who are short on supplies.

Conditions in the distributing markets show little change except at Chicago, where developments in Wisconsin are always more or less reflected. Delayed shipments, however, caused Chicago dealers to stick closely to the asking prices of the previous week, and these were obtained in many cases until goods began to come in more freely from the country, after which price changes began to take place. The Chicago market closed fairly steady, with prices generally having followed the country advances.

The New York market began last week to show more interest in fresh cheese. Some of the chain stores are offering goods at retail for 21c, at which price considerable quantities are expected to be sold. Wisconsin prices up to this week have been too high to attract many eastern buyers, although the scarcity of New York State goods on the New York City market still exists, and Wisconsin cheese is being used for regular trade to some extent.

The firm tone on held cheese continues. Sizable reductions of storage holdings occur each week, and prices are being well maintained.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	36½	37	36	36½	38½
Tuesday	37	37	37	37	37¾
Wednesday	38	37½	38	38	36¾
Thursday	38	37¼	38	38	33¾
Friday	38	37	38	38	31½
Saturday	38	37	38	38	31½
Average for week	37.58	37.16	37.50	37.58	34.96
Previous week	36.50	36.50	36.60	36.40	39.80
Corresponding week last year	53.41	51.91	54.08	53.16	41.96

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20–20½	20½–21	20–21½	19¾	.....
Tuesday	20–20½	19½–20½	20–21½	20½	19
Wednesday	20–20½	19½–20½	20–21½	20¾	19
Thursday	20–20½	19¾–20½	20–21½	20¾	18½
Friday	20–20½	19 –20	20–21½	20¼	18½
Saturday	20–20½	19 –20	20–21½	20¼	18½
Average for week	20.25	19.96	20.25	20.37	18.70
Previous week	20.25	20.85	20.50	22.50	20.31
Corresponding week last year	27.75	26.93	24.75	20.79	26.71

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	35½	Friday	35¾
Tuesday	35¾	Saturday	35¾
Wednesday	35¾		
Thursday	36	Average	35.75

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Mar. 4.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,398,395	9,355,070	7,543,708
Receipts since Jan. 1	86,855,846	77,457,451	64,521,783
Put into cold storage	362,274	545,428	440,056
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,299,473	2,450,317	3,731,962
Change during week	−2,937,199	−1,904,889	−3,294,906
Total holdings	14,698,005	17,635,204	16,711,260
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	2,282,204	3,040,226	2,748,757
Receipts since Jan. 1	23,525,110	21,242,906	24,951,393
Put into cold storage	148,364	234,769	195,876
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,101,406	844,967	873,567
Change during week	− 953,042	− 610,198	− 677,691
Total holdings	5,203,414	6,156,456	7,159,049
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	2,656,026	3,076,764	3,067,947
Receipts since Jan. 1	39,645,610	36,989,584	39,701,235
Put into cold storage	788,159	866,507	1,354,685
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,500,044	3,518,227	2,492,200
Change during week	−3,011,885	−2,651,720	−1,127,521
Total holdings	62,668,771	65,680,656	58,409,846
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	368,509	318,776	397,509
Receipts since Jan. 1	2,076,748	1,708,239	2,146,884
Put into cold storage	2,815	462	29,495
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,057	7,907	4,285
Change during week	+ 758	− 7,445	+ 22,210
Total holdings	2,827	2,069	38,826

EXPORT DEMAND FOR CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK LIGHTER

Market Situation Still Considered Unsatisfactory by Trade - Immediate Changes Not Expected.

Despite the continued effort of manufacturers to increase sales, condensed and evaporated milk markets still occupy a position which the trade generally does not consider satisfactory. Following the cuts in prices which were made by some manufacturers during the past four to six weeks, some increases in sales were realized which served to restore a degree of confidence, but on the whole no material change has occurred nor is looked for in the immediate future.

Relief buying at New York has continued to be a factor of importance, although it is reported that with the calls for bids on 75,000 cases of evaporated late in February this demand is nearly supplied. Few of the trade anticipate much export demand unless prices continue to go lower, for European countries are said to be getting back to a prewar basis of production and will be competing for this business.

RAW MILK PRICES LOWER.

The recent price declines on manufactured goods were partly made possible by lower raw milk costs, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that unless butter prices show material reductions milk prices will not go much below their present level until the spring drop comes later on. At present, butter markets are maintaining a steady tone partly because of an apparent decrease in production and the consequent falling off in receipts at the markets, and also because imports of foreign butter have for the time being ceased to be a factor of influence on account of firmer markets abroad. Some condenseries are still closed, others are making butter. Most of those which are in operation are said to be working on the lowest production possible in order to avoid accumulated stocks, in some cases it having become necessary to cancel contracts with producers or to accept only part of the milk contracted for.

JANUARY EXPORT SHIPMENTS.

January export figures show an increase over December of 1,000,000 lbs. in the exports of condensed milk, but a reduction of over 5,000,000 lbs. of evaporated as compared with the previous month. As will be noted from the accompanying tables, the January exports of condensed and evaporated goods combined were nearly 12,000,000 lbs. less than in January, 1921, during which month shipments totaled 30,191,000 lbs. Of the 10,340,000 lbs. of evaporated milk exported in January of this year over 4,750,000 lbs. went to Germany, but it is probable that part of this amount was for Russian relief, shipped via Hamburg. Further heavy shipments of milk purchased for Russian relief during January were made during February because clearances were not obtainable in January. Much of this is said to have gone via Hamburg also, although some was to go direct.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Stocks.	Feb. 1, 1922.		Jan. 1, 1922.[1]		Feb. 1, 1921.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks	24,047	7,244	25,209	11,220	37,576	14,587
Total unsold stocks	15,008	5,282	16,677	7,441	30,014	11,420
Total unfilled orders	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	21
EVAPORATED						
Total stocks	141,708	370	152,290	508	127,919	662
Total unsold stocks	107,185	359	121,421	493	78,599	573
Total unfilled orders	240	.....	.....	.....	785	.....

Exports.	Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Jan., 1921.
Condensed milk	8,011	6,872	11,942
Evaporated milk	10,341	15,366	18,250
Total	18,352	22,238	30,192

[1] Revised figures include late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.
New England	$1.68	$1.93	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	1.88	2.02	$1.73	$2.08
South Atlantic	1.93	1.99	1.55	1.53
East North Central	1.50	1.65	1.78	1.85
West North Central	1.52	1.69	1.40	1.57
Western (North)	1.51	1.77	1.95	2.11
Western (South)	1.51	1.65	.....	.....
United States	1.53	1.70	1.75	1.93

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans.	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.
New England	$5.68	$5.67	$4.25	$4.36
Middle Atlantic	5.57	5.52	4.26	4.28
South Atlantic	5.77	5.79	4.39	4.46
East North Central	5.53	5.73	4.07	4.21
West North Central	5.73	5.60	4.17	4.27
South Central	5.97	5.91	4.33	4.42
Western (North)	5.83	5.83	4.39	4.56
Western (South)	5.83	5.85	4.47	4.56
United States	5.70	5.68	4.25	4.35

A local estimate places the area of lettuce in the Imperial Valley, Calif., at 11,000 acres. Conditions are reported unfavorable for the growing crop on account of high temperature. The lettuce area in Arizona is reported to be 500 acres.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES DURING JANUARY, 1922.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria	.....	700	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	49	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia	.....	11,089	.....	.....
Denmark	456,087	8,197	.....	.....
Finland	.....	18,381	.....	.....
France	.....	267,712	.....	55,169
Germany	56,000	44	.....	.....
Greece	.....	59,622	.....	.....
Italy	.....	674,415	.....	.....
Netherlands	2,540	209,542	9	.....
Norway	100	22,116	.....	.....
Rumania	.....	43,001	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	331,458	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	3,210	450	.....
Canada	189,837	79,706	257	.....
Mexico	.....	1,728	.....	.....
Cuba	.....	80	.....	.....
Dutch West Indies	.....	400	.....	.....
Dominican Republic	.....	400	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	440,566	.....	1,277,890
Australia	535,032	578	.....	.....
New Zealand	315,918	1,408	600	.....
Total:				
Jan., 1922	1,555,544	2,174,402	1,316	1,333,059
Jan., 1921	3,811,905	1,844,115	162,659	1,045,637

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Barreled goods.	Case goods.	Barreled goods.
Total stocks,[1] Feb. 1:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1922	199,661	855,679	112,938	6,783,009
1921	273,066	599,093	121,523	11,373,445
Unsold stocks,[2] Feb. 1:				
1922	3,769	719,679	66,440	6,272,779
1921	.....	53,974	.....	5,314,398

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During January, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[1]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[2]	Range.[1]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[2]
New England	.....	33	7 -11	7 -11
Middle Atlantic	.....	33	5½-11	7½-11
South Atlantic	.....	36	8 -11	8 -11
East North Central	.....	33	6 -11	6 -11
West North Central	.....	33	4 -11	4 -11
South Central	.....	36	8 -11	8 -11
Northwestern	.....	36	6 -12	7 -12
Southwestern	20-36	20-36	7½-12	7½-12

[1] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 31¢-62¢ per lb. for case goods and 25¢-43¢ per lb. for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk, 9½¢-13½¢ per lb. for case goods and 3½¢-12½¢ per lb. for goods packed in barrels.

Skimmed milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 9¢-10¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard and 8¢-9¢ per lb. f. a. s. Pacific seaboard; whole milk powder at 29½¢ per lb. ocean freight paid from Atlantic seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk during January, 1922.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Belgium	37,500	Colombia	842
France	12,173	Venezuela	579
Germany	362,633	China	5,427
Netherlands	167,800	Hongkong	100
United Kingdom	56,000	Japan	2,015
Switzerland	25,000	Philippine Islands	2,708
Bermuda	605	Other countries	7,087
Canada	10,110		
Panama	3,325		
Mexico	2,080	Total, Jan., 1922	704,587
Cuba	7,613	Total, Jan., 1921	523,027
Chile	990		

Report Available on Hongkong Rice Conference.

The American consul general at Hongkong submitted a report under date of Dec. 13, 1921, on the rice conference which was held in Hongkong early in December. This conference was composed of members representing the rice association of California and the general committee and rice sub-committee of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong. The object of the conference was to consider certain suggestions of the rice association of California concerning the rice trade between Hongkong and San Francisco. A copy of the consul general's report may be obtained upon application to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C. Refer to foreign market report No. 45793.

Fruits and Vegetables

MOST LINES STEADY TO FIRM; SHIPMENTS TOTAL 7,812 CARS

Cabbage Prices Stronger—Apples and Potatoes Among Lines Moving in Heavier Volume.

The total carlot movement for the week ending Mar. 4, of 11 leading lines of fruits and vegetables was 7,812 cars, compared with 6,741 the previous week. Potatoes, southern cabbage, celery, tomatoes, apples, and lettuce showed increases, while cauliflower, onions, spinach, sweet potatoes, late cabbage, and mixed vegetables moved in lighter volume. A stronger tone prevailed in cabbage markets. Values in other lines were well maintained.

Potatoes.—The carlot movement of potatoes increased to 3,767 cars, a gain of 900 over the previous week and about 300 more than for the same week a year ago. Maine continued to lead in volume of shipments with 950 cars and Minnesota sent 658. The total from 18 leading late shipping States for the season to date was 127,927 cars compared with 104,347 last year to same date. Early potatoes from the West Palm Beach section, Florida, are beginning to move. The first car appeared on the New York market Mar. 6. No. 1 Cobblers sold at $12 per bbl., No. 2's at $10.

CONSUMING MARKETS STEADY.

Consuming markets were generally steady to firm, Chicago showing a slightly weaker tone. Supplies were liberal and demand limited. New York and Northern sacked Round Whites held at $2-$2.15 per 100 lbs. in leading cities, and closed at $1.75-$1.85 in Chicago. Idaho Rurals declined 15¢-20¢ in the same market to $1.90-$1.95. Main Green Mountains in bulk advanced 10¢-15¢ in New York City to $2.20-$2.35; sacked stock held firm in Boston at $1.90-$2. Prices strengthened during the week in eastern and northern producing sections but lost part of the gain before the close. New York sacked Round Whites closed firm at $1.81-$1.88; northern stock ranged $1.50-$1.62. Maine Green Mountains advanced to $1.36-$1.46 the middle of the week and closed 10¢ higher than last week at $1.31-$1.41 for bulk stock. Colorado and Idaho Rurals brought growers 80¢-$1 per 100 lbs.

Sweet potatoes.—Carload shipments of sweet potatoes were 235 cars, a decrease of 30% from the previous week and little over half those for the same week last year. During the season to date 15,062 cars moved, which was about 300 cars less than last season. Markets continued steady to firm. Demand was limited and supplies moderate. New Jersey yellow varieties held in New York at $2-$2.25 per bushel hamper. Delaware and Maryland stock closed firm in eastern markets at $1.65-$2 and Tennessee Nancy Halls were steady in the Middle West at $1.15-$1.25.

Onions.—Limited supplies of onions in New York City caused prices to advance $1 per 100 lbs. and brought them in line with those in other eastern markets at $8-$8.50 for eastern and middle western Yellow Globes. California Australian Browns were about steady in middle western cities at $7.50-$8. Massachusetts Yellow Globes were firm at $8.25 f. o. b. shipping points. Reports from the Laredo section of Texas indicate some frost damage to the early Bermuda crop in that region. Total carlot shipments were 180 cars, a decrease of 17% from the week before and less than half the movement of 419 cars for the same week last year. California, Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts furnished the bulk of the week's supply.

Apples.—Movement of apples was 398 cars from barrel sections and 584 from box areas. Shipments from the barrel sections are running about 40,000 cars below last season's corresponding movement. A comparative gain of 20,000 cars from the box section offsets half the decrease from the barrel States. Combined shipments in February were fully 2,000 cars less than in February, 1921. At western New York distributing points large sizes were in good demand and Baldwins A 2½-in. sold at $7.50 per bbl. f. o. b. In wholesale consuming markets prices held nearly steady at $7.50-$8. Maine No. 1 stock sold in Chicago at $8-$8.50. Northwestern extra fancy boxed Winesaps were firm in city markets at $3-$4 and held steady at $2.50-$2.65 f. o. b. Washington shipping points.

CABBAGE MARKET STRONG.

Cabbage.—Shipments of old cabbage decreased to 93 cars nearly all coming from New York. New southern stock filled 740 cars compared with 397 the week before and with 413 a year ago. Florida shipped 391 and Texas 347. Total movement from these States in February was 1,695; nearly double the amount shipped during February, 1921. Markets strengthened for both old and new stock. New York Danish type advanced $5-$10 in eastern markets to $45-$50 per ton bulk. At western New York points, good stock brought $35 the middle of the week and shippers asked $35-$40 at the close. Texas early flat stock held at $10 f. o. b. shipping points and advanced $5 in St. Louis and Pittsburgh to $40-$45 and $50-$55, respectively. Gains of 25¢ occurred in Chicago and Kansas City where this stock sold at $2-$2.25 per 100 lbs. Florida pointed type cabbage ranged $1-$1.25 per 1½ bu. hamper in leading markets, reaching tops of $1.40-$1.50 in Pittsburgh.

Celery.—Nearly 500 cars of celery moved to city markets compared with 343 the previous week. Florida shipped 467 cars, California supplying the remainder. Most markets showed a firm tone but Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati weakened slightly at the close. A general range of $3.25-$3.75 per 10-in. crate prevailed, Boston closing at $4 and Kansas City at $4.50. In producing sections prices declined slightly, closing at $2.10-$2.25 f. o. b.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Florida *string beans* were strong in New York and Chicago at $6-$7 per bushel hamper and steady in Boston and St. Louis at $4-$4.50. California *cauliflower* was steady in city markets at $2.25-$3.25 per crate. Shipments decreased to 100 cars. A year ago 297 moved during a similar period. California *lettuce* from Imperial Valley ranged $5-$5.75 per crate in leading markets. Florida stock brought $4-$5 per 1½ bushel hamper. Total shipments increased to 492 cars. Texas *spinach* strengthened in eastern city markets to $2.50-$3 per bushel hamper, and advanced 50¢ in Chicago to $2. Shipments were 74 cars compared with 108 the previous week. Florida *strawberries* advanced 10¢ in leading markets to 40¢-60¢ per qt. Florida *tomatoes* declined in most markets to $3.50-$4 per 6-basket carrier, but held at $4-$4.50 in Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Shipments increased to 355 cars compared with 198 the week before.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Jobbing Range.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Mar. 6.	This season. Feb. 27.	One year ago.
POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites—per 100 lbs.				
New York	264	$2.00-2.15	$2.00-2.10	$1.65-1.75
Boston	188	1.90-2.00	1.85-2.00	1.40-1.50
Philadelphia	77	2.00-2.15	2.00-2.15	1.50
Baltimore	53	2.15-2.25	2.15	1.50
Pittsburgh	109	2.15	2.05-2.10	1.65-1.75
Cincinnati	40	2.05-2.10	2.00-2.15	1.50
Chicago	307	[2] 1.75-1.85	[2] 1.70-2.00	[2] 1.20-1.30
St. Louis	118	2.00	2.10	1.60
Kansas City	124	[2] 2.00-2.10	[2] 2.10-2.15	[2] [3] 2.15
SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey and Delaware Yellow Varieties—bushel hamper.				
New York	9	$2.00-2.25	$2.00-2.25	$2.25-2.35
Boston	15	2.00	2.00-2.12	2.00-2.15
Philadelphia	15	1.65-1.75	1.65-1.75	1.80-1.90
Baltimore	7	1.60-1.65	1.65	1.75-1.90
Pittsburgh	17	1.75-2.00	1.65-1.90	1.85-2.00
Cincinnati	10	[4] 1.15	[4] 1.15	[4] 2.00-2.10
Chicago	20	[4] 1.15-1.25	[4] 1.15-1.25	[4] 2.15-2.25
St. Louis	9	[4] 1.15	[4] 1.00-1.10	[4] 1.65-1.75
Kansas City	4	[4] 1.15-1.25	[4] 1.15-1.25	[4] 1.75
CABBAGE, New York Danish Type—bulk per ton.				
New York	97	$50.00	$40.00-45.00	$18.00-20.00
Boston	14	[5] 2.50	[5] 2.25-2.50	[5] 1.00
Philadelphia	56	40.00-50.00	35.00-43.00	15.00-18.00
Baltimore	38	40.00	40.00	14.00-16.00
Pittsburgh	28	50.00	40.00-45.00	14.00-15.00
Cincinnati	25	45.00-50.00	50.00	20.00-25.00
Chicago	54	[6] 38.00-40.00	[7] 1.75-2.00	[6] 40.00-42.00
St. Louis	25	[6] 40.00-45.00	[6] 35.00-40.00	[6] 30.00
Kansas City	8	[7] 2.00	[7] 1.75	[7] 2.00-2.25
ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes—per 100-lb. sack.				
New York	20	$8.25-8.50	$7.25-7.50	$1.00-1.25
Boston	22	8.25-8.50	8.00-8.50	.75-1.00
Philadelphia	27	8.25	8.15-8.25	90-1.00
Baltimore	8	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50	1.00-1.10
Pittsburgh	12	8.00-8.50	7.75-8.00	.65-.90
Cincinnati	3	7.75-8.00	8.00-8.25	.90-1.00
Chicago	12	6.75-7.75	6.75-7.25	.90-1.25
St. Louis	5	[8] 7.50-8.00	[8] 7.25-7.50	[8] .75-1.00
Kansas City	7	7.50	7.50-8.00	.75-1.00
APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½-inch—barrels.				
New York	99	$7.75-8.00	$7.50-8.00	$5.50-5.75
Boston	5	8.00-8.25	8.00-8.25	6.00
Philadelphia	27	7.75	7.50-8.00	5.00-5.75
Baltimore	10	7.50	7.50-8.00	5.50-5.75
Pittsburgh	43	7.50-8.00	7.25-7.75	5.00-5.50
Cincinnati	15	7.50-7.75	7.75-8.00	5.75-6.00
Chicago	16	7.50-8.00	8.00-8.50	5.00-5.50
APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps—boxes.				
New York	127	$3.50-4.00	$3.50-3.75	$3.25-4.50
Boston	22	3.00-3.50	[9] 3.35	3.00-3.75
Philadelphia	47	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.30	2.75-4.00
Baltimore	10	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	28	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.35	[9] 3.05-3.40
Cincinnati	15	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	81	3.00-3.50	2.75-3.25	3.00-3.50
St. Louis	32	[9] 2.70-3.65	3.20	.....
Kansas City	14	3.50	3.50	3.50-4.00
CELERY, Florida Golden Self-Blanching—per 10-inch crate.				
New York	64	$3.75	$2.75-3.25	$2.50-2.75
Boston	6	4.00	3.50	3.00
Philadelphia	39	3.00-3.25	3.50	2.75-3.00
Baltimore	11	3.25-3.50	3.50-3.75	3.25
Pittsburgh	26	3.00-3.25	3.25-3.50	2.75-3.00
Cincinnati	15	3.00-3.25	3.50-3.75	2.75
Chicago	49	4.00-4.25	3.50	2.50-2.75
St. Louis	11	3.75	3.75	2.50-2.75
Kansas City	12	4.50	4.50	[10] 6.00-6.50

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.81-1.88	$1.81-1.85	$1.25
Presque Isle, Me.	[11] 1.31-1.41	[11] 1.31	[11] 1.95-1.05
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.55-1.62	1.55-1.60	1.10-1.20
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.55-1.60	1.55-1.60	1.05-1.25
Waupaca, Wis.	1.50-1.60	.....	1.10-1.20
Idaho Falls, Idaho	.80	[12] .80	[12] .70-.75
Greeley, Colo.	.90-1.00	[12] .90-1.00	[12] 1.00-1.05
CABBAGE (bulk ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	35.00	30.00-33.00	8.00
San Benito, Tex.	10.00	10.00	.....
ONIONS (100 lbs.).			
Eastern shipping points	8.25	8.00-8.25	.65
APPLES (barrels).			
Rochester, N. Y.	7.50	7.25	4.75-5.00
APPLES (boxed).			
Spokane, Wash.	2.50-2.65	2.35-2.65	2.25-2.50
CELERY (10-in. crate).			
Sanford, Fla.	2.10-2.25	2.25-2.60	1.85

[1] Week ending Mar. 6.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[5] Barrels.
[6] Texas flat, bulk per ton.
[7] Texas flat, bulk per 100 lbs.
[8] Red varieties.
[9] Auction sales.
[10] California stock.
[11] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[12] Wagonloads, cash to growers.

PRICES FOR PEANUT OIL MAKE SHARP ADVANCES IN THE SOUTH

Shelled Peanuts and Farmers' Stock Also Gain — Exports Increase Recently—Imports Drop.

The chief factor in recent peanut market developments in the South has been the sharp advance in peanut oil prices. On Feb. 14 prime crude oil could be bought at 8½¢ per lb., f. o. b. southeastern milling points in buyers' tanks, and 8½¢-9¢ in the Southwest. By Feb. 28 the price had advanced to 10¾¢ per lb. in the Southeast and 11½¢ per lb. in the Southwest. Demand was reported heavy at these prices and market strong.

The demand for shelled Spanish has also been strong, but the price has not advanced in line with peanut oil. Millers feel that peanuts are worth more for oil than for shelled stock at present quotations, and it is expected that a large volume of the peanut stocks on hand in the southern tier of States will be worked up for oil and meal.

FARMERS' GOODS HIGHER.

The increase in peanut oil prices has been reflected in the considerably higher prices asked for farmers' goods. On Feb. 28 mills were paying $70-$73 per ton, delivered, for farmers' grade Spanish in Georgia and Alabama, and $65-$67.50 per ton, delivered, for Runners. Probably only 5% to 10% of the Spanish crop in the Southeast is still unsold and practically no Runners are now obtainable. This scarcity of peanuts, coupled with the rise in the price of oil, has caused speculators to become active in some sections. Considerable inquiry is reported as developing for farmers' stock in middle Georgia and some sales have been made to growers in that section for planting purposes.

No. 1 shelled Spanish in the Southeast was strong at 5¾¢ per lb. Feb. 28, with some sales reported at 6¢-6¼¢ per lb. Many mills were said to be sold up on No. 2 Spanish, which was listed at 4½¢-5¢ per lb. No. 1 Runners were very scarce at 5½¢-5¾¢ per lb. The market trend continues upward in the Southwest where sales were being made in considerable volume during the last of February at 5⅞¢-6¼¢ per lb. for No. 1 Spanish.

JUMBO-FANCY DIFFERENTIAL NARROWS.

The demand for shelled goods in the Virginia-North Carolina section has been brisk, the general tone of the market shows improvement, and activity has become more pronounced. Some mills are sold ahead on shelled Virginias and many shellers are reported to have contracted for their entire output of No. 2 and No. 3 Virginias to oil mills for the remainder of the season. The demand for cleaned peanuts is reported better but sales are still not heavy. Quotations on jumbos and fancys show an undercurrent of weakness, but the demand for these goods is reported to be better. The difference in price between the two grades is less than ever before. There seems to be a surplus of the jumbo size. Jumbos were selling Feb. 28 at mostly 6¾¢-7¢ per lb., with an occasional car at 6½¢, and fancys at 6⅜¢-6¾¢ per lb. No. 1 Virginias were quoted at 5½¢-5¾¢ per lb., with extra large moving at 8¾¢-8¾¢.

The imports of peanuts for the calendar year 1921 have recently been tabulated. The grand total, 40,163,962 lbs., compares with a total of 119,513,435 lbs. for the calendar year 1920, a total of 29,847,041 lbs. for the calendar year 1919, and a total of 47,989,230 lbs. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. As usual the Orient accounted for allbut a very small proportion of the 1921 imports.

Exports of peanuts showed a slight increase during the calendar year 1921. Total export figures amounted to 14,492,625 lbs., compared with exports of 9,366,434 lbs. for the preceding year. Canada, with receipts of 12,215,708 lbs., compared with 7,283,559 lbs. in 1920, was again the leading receiver of peanuts from the United States.

During 1921 more than 3,000,000 lbs. of peanut oil were brought into the United States. Over half of this came from the Orient, but France, England, and the Netherlands were responsible for 1,400,000 lbs. During 1921 a total of 1,700,000 lbs. were exported, of which all but 45,000 lbs. went to Norway, Mexico, Sweden, and Canada.

Potato Shipments Slowing Down.

The carlot potato movement has been slowing down for several weeks. The weather has been unfavorable for hauling and the country roads are in bad condition. Holdings in many sections seem to be clearing up gradually. Reports from field stations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate considerable reserve stock remaining in Maine, Colorado, Idaho, and the Great Lakes region.

Usually the shipping movement decreases rapidly after March but last season it continued active until June, as is shown in the following summary of shipments of late stock after Jan. 1 in recent seasons.

Shipments of Main Crop Potatoes after Jan. 1.

Month.	1920	1921	1922
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
January	12,525	13,871	15,399
February	8,474	11,884	12,615
March	12,056	15,943	.....
April	7,863	12,787	.....
May	2,759	9,418	.....
June	473	2,349	.....
July	8	55	.....
Total, 7 months	44,158	66,307	.....

HONEY SUPPLIES IN PRODUCING AREAS ARE RAPIDLY LESSENING

Heavy Winter Loss from Disease and Starvation Feared—Large Crop of Honey Expected.

The cold weather and long confinement during the winter, with little suitable flight weather, is expected to result in a considerable loss in bees throughout the northern tier of States, from dysentery and starvation. Spring feeding will be necessary with many colonies as open weather in the fall caused considerable decrease in stores.

In California the big freeze in January considerably depleted many colonies. It was thought at first that the freeze had so seriously damaged the orange groves that little Orange Blossom honey could be expected this year, but now conditions indicate a fair nectar flow of Orange. The Sage crop in California has been especially helped by continued favorable rains, and present prospects are for one of the largest yields the State has produced.

SUPPLIES LIGHT IN EAST.

Supplies of honey have cleared up very generally in the Eastern and Central States, though scattered carload lots are reported in several sections throughout the Intermountain Region, and considerable honey is to be found in California.

As a result of the increasing desire of California beekeepers to dispose of their holdings of old honey before the new crop is ready for market, a slightly weaker feeling is in evidence, but there has been little change in f. o. b. prices. Light Amber Alfalfa, which is probably in heavier supply than any other honey left in the State, has sold in carlots at 6½¢ per lb. f. o. b. California points. White Sage is offered in straight carlots at 10½¢ per lb., and 11¢ in less-than-carlots. Best grades of White Sweet Clover and Alfalfa honey in the Intermountain Region are reported selling recently at 8½¢ per lb. in carlots, with a few sales at 8¼¢. An increasing amount of honey is being sold in this area in 5 and 10 lb. pails to local markets.

Throughout the White Clover area very few sales of White Clover have been reported as supplies are nearly exhausted. Some Buckwheat, both comb and extracted, is being held with little demand. Recent heavy shipments to Holland have been reported from Cuba at 55¢ per gal. including cost and freight.

Bees have been bringing in pollen for several weeks throughout the South and brood-rearing has been normal. Sealed queen cells were noted in Louisiana on Feb. 22. The outlook is encouraging for a large crop of honey in the Southeast, but the long-continued drought in Texas has injured prospects in that State.

EXPORTS SHOW INCREASE.

Exports were heavy during the fall months. In September, October, and November honey exports were at the rate of over 300,000 lbs. a month, with Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom receiving the bulk of the output. During October 346,092 lbs. came in from foreign countries, but by December total imports for the month had fallen to 122,988 lbs. Shipments from Hawaii and Porto Rico to the United States have recently been heavy, and during the last four months of 1921 average shipments of over 300,000 lbs. were made each month from these territories to continental United States.

(Concluded on page 202, column 3).

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN FEBRUARY.

Commodity.	Week Feb. 26–Mar. 4.		February.		January.		December.		Season to Mar. 4.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1921	1920	1922	1921
Apples:										
Box areas	584	595	2,958	2,184	2,875	1,814	4,642	3,282	52,066	32,651
Barrel areas	398	968	1,584	4,514	1,180	4,232	1,118	5,593	27,186	67,251
Cabbage:										
1921	183	343	1,068	1,433	2,074	2,385	1,731	1,328	29,537	32,497
New	740	413	1,695	860	914	467	89	27	3,281	1,624
Cauliflower	100	297	506	516	561	654	585	465	2,995	3,231
Celery:										
1921	19	140	78	619	1,144	1,287	1,826	1,480	11,207	10,183
New	467	313	1,217	1,126	283	388	.....	3	1,843	1,729
Lettuce	492	468	1,735	1,983	2,110	2,355	1,630	1,483	7,104	7,457
Onions	180	419	951	1,769	1,672	2,038	1,054	1,186	19,652	26,356
Potatoes:										
Sweet	235	406	1,385	1,624	1,577	2,035	1,837	1,882	15,062	15,386
White	3,767	3,440	12,615	11,884	15,399	13,871	9,790	9,612	179,127	159,499
Spinach	74	147	501	573	578	717	496	296	1,891	2,012
Tomatoes	355	110	531	273	20	33	1	5	791	387
Vegetables, mixed	218	330	1,077	1,129	918	1,038	177	244	2,469	2,709
Total	7,812	8,389	27,901	30,487	31,305	33,314	24,976	26,886	354,211	362,972

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN FEBRUARY, SHOWN BY STATES.

Shipping district and season.	February.		Season to Feb. 25—		Total last season.
	1922	1921	1922	1921	
WHITE POTATOES.					
Leading sections, late crop:					
Calif., N. D., Pecos, May 15	538	518	5,073	7,672	8,411
Colo., Aug. 1-June 30	1,260	893	11,482	9,756	11,335
Idaho, July 25-June 30	837	553	9,331	6,691	8,143
Iowa, Aug. 1-May 31	0	3	68	866	922
Me., Aug. 15-June 30	3,274	2,036	21,584	11,289	17,817
Mich., Aug. 15-July 15	995	904	8,282	8,682	15,812
Minn., July 20-July 15	1,422	1,723	20,719	18,246	23,213
Mont., Sept. 1-June 30	58	26	1,135	640	932
Nebr., Aug. 1-June 10	326	284	4,376	2,720	3,071
Nev., July 15-May 31	43	40	409	313	415
N. Y., L. I., July 15-June 15	229	328	4,470	4,698	5,501
N. Y., other, Aug. 25-July 15	1,202	1,459	10,301	5,668	10,830
N. D., Aug. 25-June 25	258	138	9,010	1,457	1,816
Oreg., Aug. 1-June 30	125	152	712	870	1,756
Pa., Aug. 15-June 30	271	397	2,885	4,881	6,470
S. D., Sept. 1-June 15	9	6	3,059	1,826	1,926
Utah, July 15-May 31	3	3	1,029	485	563
Wash., July 1-June 30	338	163	3,941	2,412	3,765
Wis., Aug. 1-July 10	1,086	1,933	6,364	11,832	18,662
Total	12,274	11,559	124,245	100,998	141,393
Other sections, late crop:					
Ariz., June 1-Apr. 30	26	1	156	33	40
Ky., June 25-June 10	55	101	559	965	1,132
Md., E. Sho., 2d, Oct. 15-May 31	45	73	220	501	808
N. H., Sept. 15-June 15	10	4	74	28	56
N. J., July 1-May 31	53	24	10,353	16,983	17,147
Vt., Sept. 20-May 31	12	4	205	47	90
Va., E. Sho., 2d, Oct. 1-Apr. 30	9	28	256	838	973
Va., Norf., 2d, Oct. 1-Apr. 30	33	27	310	278	416
Wyo., Sept. 1-June 15	60	22	779	509	545
Other sections	38	41	5,819	4,630	4,775
Total	341	325	18,731	24,815	26,012
Summary:					
Leading sections, late crop	12,274	11,559	124,245	100,998	141,393
Other sections	311	325	18,731	24,815	26,012
Early crop, through shipping	.....	.....	32,384	30,246	30,263
Total	12,615	11,884	175,360	156,059	197,668
APPLES.					
Box sections:					
Calif., June 20-June 15	121	84	4,599	4,277	4,503
Colo., Aug. 15-Apr. 30	71	49	3,517	2,814	2,860
Idaho, Aug. 1-May 31	207	128	5,613	2,710	2,781
Oreg., July 15-May 31	300	207	5,953	2,985	3,169
Wash., July 1-June 30	2,248	1,699	29,875	17,965	21,633
Other sections	11	17	1,925	1,305	1,329
Total	2,958	2,184	51,482	32,056	36,278
Barrel sections:					
[illegible]	60	28	396	3,251	3,477
Mich., Aug. 1-May 31	27	34	3,555	367	414
N. Y., July 20-June 30	1,113	3,251	11,037	29,352	33,830
W. Va., July 1-May 31	41	118	695	4,524	4,885
Other sections	43	1,080	8,105	28,789	30,239
Total	1,584	4,511	26,788	66,283	72,836

Shipping district and season.	February.		Season to Feb. 25—		Total last season.
	1922	1921	1922	1921	
CABBAGE (1921 season).					
Late crop:					
N. Y., Aug. 1-Apr. 30	703	796	8,292	7,720	8,352
Wis., Aug. 15-Mar. 31	122	289	2,614	4,771	4,903
Other sections	20	42	5,349	5,290	5,325
Total	845	1,127	16,255	17,781	18,580
Second crop:					
Ala., Jan. 1-Mar. 15	27	26	49	27	43
Calif., N. D., Nov. 1-Apr. 30	15	6	39	22	44
Calif., S. D., Nov. 1-Mar. 15	59	97	273	177	229
La., Dec. 15-Mar. 15	17	3	31	3	15
N. M., Oct. 15-Feb 15	0	0	8	1	1
S. C., Dec. 1-Mar. 15	104	174	216	266	342
Va., Norf. sec., Dec. 1-Mar. 15	1	0	14	0	4
Total	223	306	624	496	669
Summary:					
Late crop	845	1,127	16,255	17,781	18,580
Second crop	223	306	624	497	669
Early crop, through shipping	.....	.....	12,475	13,875	13,875
Total	1,068	1,433	29,354	32,153	33,124
CABBAGE (1922 season).					
Early crop:					
Fla., Dec. 15-May 31	782	504	1,016	706	1,516
Ga., Feb. 15-June 30	7	3	6	2	58
Tex., Dec. 1-June 15	906	353	1,519	503	1,670
CAULIFLOWER.					
Calif., N. dist., Nov. 15-Apr. 15	40	277	235	319	940
Calif., S. dist., Oct. 1-Apr. 39	466	231	2,068	1,814	1,990
Other sections	.....	8	592	795	893
Total	506	516	2,895	2,928	3,823
CELERY.					
Calif., N. dist., Oct. 15-Apr. 30	1	266	1,795	2,387	2,471
Calif., S. dist., Oct. 15-Apr. 30	72	340	630	616	860
N. Y., June 15-Apr. 15	5	13	2,957	2,793	2,793
Other sections	.....	.....	5,806	4,247	4,247
Total	78	619	11,188	10,043	10,374
CELERY.					
Fla., Jan. 1-June 15	1,217	1,126	1,376	1,416	4,175
LETTUCE.					
Ariz., Jan. 1-May 31	10	17	90	30	113
Calif., begins Oct. 1	880	1,401	4,467	4,368	8,829
Fla., Nov. 1-May 15	776	521	1,961	2,538	2,914
Tex., Jan. 1-May 31	69	41	91	50	107
Other sections	.....	.....	3	3	6,265
Total	1,735	1,983	6,612	6,989	18,258
MIXED VEGETABLES					
Ala., Jan. 1-July 31	3	11	2	16	66
Calif., N. dist., since Jan. 1	43	46	92	75	870
Calif., S. dist., since Jan. 1	115	329	423	796	3,192
Fla., Nov. 1-July 15	149	67	285	121	882
La., Nov. 1-July 31	213	365	600	838	1,628
Miss., Dec. 1-June 30	10	33	25	50	620
S. C., Jan. 15-June 30	2	27	4	28	660
Tex., Dec. 1-June 30	482	269	829	152	1,268
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,621
Total	1,077	1,139	2,251	2,379	15,110
TOMATOES.					
Fla., E. C., Dec. 1-June 30	528	273	434	277	3,289
Fla., other, Mar. 1-July 15	3	.....	2	.....	2,498

Shipping district and season.	February.		Season to Feb. 25—		Total last season.
	1922	1921	1922	1921	
ONIONS.					
Calif., begins Apr. 20	105	101	3,400	4,300	4,102
Colo., Sept. 1-Mar. 31	27	24	120	23	135
Ind., July 15-Apr. 30	133	379	1,653	3,126	3,148
Mass., July 15-May 10	177	350	2,053	3,272	3,831
Mich., Aug. 25-Apr. 30	28	89	311	670	795
N. Y., July 20-May 31	187	274	2,630	2,394	3,082
Ohio, July 15-Apr. 30	231	352	1,590	2,875	3,211
Oreg., Sept. 1-May 10	20	2	310	15	19
Wash., July 10-Mar. 31	17	12	608	774	790
Other sections	17	183	6,484	8,388	8,590
Total	951	1,769	19,172	25,937	28,216
SPINACH.					
S. C., Feb. 1-Mar. 15	28	1	29	1	1
Tex., Dec. 1-Apr. 30	427	483	756	1,082	1,150
Va., Nov. 1-Apr. 30	35	80	761	386	2,441
Other sections	11	9	271	396	801
Total	501	573	1,817	1,855	4,705
SWEET POTATOES.					
Ark., Sept. 1-May 20	62	101	243	363	493
Calif., Aug. 10-Apr. 15	18	12	741	703	703
Del., Sept. 15-May 31	324	330	1,324	1,309	1,790
Ga., Aug. 1-June 30	151	149	655	534	965
La., Aug. 1-May 31	74	47	475	449	647
Md., Aug. 20-May 31	136	215	1,127	1,291	1,473
Miss., Aug. 1-May 31	16	2	116	59	74
N. C., July 25-May 25	73	60	815	707	865
N. J., Aug. 25-July 15	197	389	1,878	2,415	2,947
S. C., Oct. 1-May 15	11	10	24	14	58
Tenn., Aug. 15-June 15	224	100	950	561	898
Tex., Aug. 1-May 15	51	70	534	563	622
Other sections	48	145	5,945	6,012	6,357
Total	1,385	1,624	14,827	14,989	17,91[illegible]

HONEY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 201.)

The leading consuming markets report a generally steady tone with moderate to light demand and little change in prices. In New York City, wholesalers, confectioners, and bottlers recently paid 7¢–8¢ per lb. for extracted California Light Amber Alfalfa and 12¢–14¢ for White Orange Blossom, with New York White Clover bringing 11¢–12¢. White Clover in Chicago on Feb. 28 was listed at 11½¢–12¢ per lb. and White Alfalfa at mostly 11¢. Comb honey is in limited supply, but the markets seem generally dull. In Chicago a price of $5–$5.50 was reported on Feb. 28 for 24-section cases of No. 1 Alfalfa comb from Colorado and Idaho, while in Boston cases of No. 1 White Clover from New York ranged $6.50–$7.

The season's principal shipments of spinach have been divided in nearly equal parts between Virginia and Texas. These two States have shipped five-sixths of the total carlot supply.

Potato imports from Canada are at the rate of only two-thirds of last season's receipts.

Hay and Feed

HAY PRICES SLIGHTLY FIRMER AS RECEIPTS CONTINUE LIGHT

Severe Weather and Muddy Roads Served to Retard Movement During the Week Under Review.

The movement of hay from most producing territories was reported light for the week ending Mar. 4. The soft conditions of the country roads was principally responsible for the light movement, although unsatisfactory bids to shippers was also an important factor. Only a small part of the hay arriving at the principal markets was of high quality and the market for this kind of hay was firm with prices 50¢-$1 higher. The receipts of the lower grades, however, were generally slightly in excess of the requirements and sold slowly at current quotations.

Receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the week ending Mar. 4, compared with the receipts of the previous week and of the corresponding week last year, are shown in the following table:

Cities.	1922		1921
	Mar. 4.	Feb. 25.	Mar. 5.
Boston	.....	79	.....
New York	126	177	224
Philadelphia	.....	91	.....
Pittsburgh	143	117	173
Cincinnati	75	136	257
Chicago	157	305	170
Minneapolis-St. Paul	153	106	88
Kansas City	346	602	496
Los Angeles	107	125	129
San Francisco	62	57	141

WESTERN TIMOTHY MARKETS HIGHER.

Timothy.—Timothy markets in the Central West, including Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Chicago, were very firm at the close of the week and prices of No. 1 timothy were quoted $1-$1.50 higher at these markets. The scarcity and higher prices for the better grades caused buyers to take more of the poorer hay which resulted in the sale of a good quantity of the low-grade hay.

At Chicago selected cars of No. 2 timothy in light two-wire bales sold at practically the quotations of No. 1, but at Pittsburgh the large quantity of the lower grades caused a spread of about $3 per ton between the quotations of No. 1 and No. 2 timothy.

Notices of shipment from country points are light and as spring work will soon begin a lighter movement is generally expected, as is usual at this time of year.

Eastern markets were steady and prices were practically unchanged from those of the previous week. Some improvement in the demand at the southern markets was reported. Light stocks and improved business conditions in industrial sections were principally responsible for the better inquiry. A good amount of local forage is still on hand, which together with the pasture which will soon be available will be a factor in the future demand.

Because of the prompt movement of freight by the railroads at present, consignments in some of the markets are arriving before the drafts and bills of lading, thereby causing demurrage to accrue which is chargeable to the shipper. If shippers instructed their banks to mail bills of lading direct to a bank at the market to which the hay is

(Concluded on page 205, column 3.)

UNSETTLED UNDERTONE EVIDENT IN FEED PRICES DURING WEEK

Market Follows Irregular Course in the Case of Most Feedstuffs—Receipts Generally Ample.

Feed prices moved in an irregular course during the week ending Mar. 4. During the latter part of the week a decidedly easier tendency was evident mainly because of improved production of a few of the principal feedstuffs.

Eastern markets were unsettled and irregular, western markets continued fairly firm although the demand appeared somewhat less active than last week. Southern and Pacific coast markets were dull. Pastures are beginning to furnish grazing in several sections and as stocks of corn and oats are still quite heavy in the South an improved demand from that section is not looked for by the trade.

Transportation conditions were good and receipts in most markets were ample.

Wheat mill feeds.—Shorts and heavy wheat feeds were strong in most markets. At this time of the year there is usually a wide demand for such feeds in preparation for spring farrowing of pigs. This demand was stimulated by recent remarkable advances in hog prices. In the Southwest many mills were able to sell most of their shorts in the vicinity of their plants and in mixed cars.

Trading in bran was rather slow, particularly in eastern markets on account of favorable weather conditions, and quotations were slightly lower than prices asked for shipment from the West. The eastern trade was reported as rese ling to western jobbers. Stocks of wheat feeds in the country are not thought to be heavy. Warehouse stocks at eastern lake ports continue fairly good. Offerings by mills were light. Many disposed of their March output to the jobbing trade and are asking firm prices. Flour middlings advanced $1-$2 per ton, but it was noted that many eastern marke's quoted $1 below western prices. Production, movement, and receipts were good.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—There was no scarcity of offerings of cottonseed cake and meal in the East. Supplies in the Southwest were not so plentiful and Texas dealers were bidding Oklahoma mills for cake—a very unusual condition. The domestic feeding demand for cake was fair, being stimulated by stormy weather in a few of the more important feeding sections. Meal moved in moderate quantities only and in the Southeast the demand was principally from fertilizer mixers and farmers. Mills quoted firm prices, but resellers with fairly good stocks shaded their quotations; Buffalo reported that meal could be bought from resellers at $1-$2 under mill prices. The export demand was light. Stocks at mills are considered fair by the trade. Hulls were in excellent supply and in good request at firm prices.

Linseed meal and cake.—Both the export and domestic demand for linseed cake and meal were light. There was no urgency of offerings by mills. Resellers appear to have contracted for fair sized quantities and quoted $2 per ton below mill prices in a few markets in order to realize their profits. The linseed oil demand was light and production of meal and cake remains below normal for this season of the year. Receipts and movement were light. Thirty per cent meal was offered at $56.50 for prompt shipment delivered Philadelphia rate basis.

(Concluded on page 205, column 2.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, MARCH 4, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	Buffalo.	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	.....	27.50	23.00	25.00	26.00	26.50	22.00	.....	23.00	20.50	23.00	19.50	14.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	26.50	22.50	24.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	22.00	.....	21.50	18.50	12.25	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	.....	26.50	22.00	23.00	25.00	25.00	19.00	.....	20.00	19.50	20.00	17.50	[2] 10.75	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	25.50	22.00	24.00	25.00	25.75	21.00	.....	20.50	19.00	21.00	18.00	13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	.....	23.00	.....	23.50	.....	25.00	.....	.....	21.50	18.00	19.00	17.50	[2] 11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	24.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	19.00	17.50	18.00	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	25.00	30.00	29.00	25.00	.....	25.00	22.00	23.00	22.00	20.50	26.00	20.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00	22.50	.....	.....	19.00	20.00	20.00	17.50	23.00	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	26.00	19.00	.....	.....	16.00	17.00	18.00	14.50	.....	16.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.50	12.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	15.00	9.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	12.50	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3] 27.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	35.50	34.50	34.50	34.00	35.00	35.00	.....	30.50	32.50	31.00	28.25	25.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	35.00	35.00	36.00	35.00	.....	28.75	33.00	33.50	31.50	.....	.....	24.50	38.00	34.00
Hard winter	35.00	35.00	34.00	.....	35.00	.....	.....	32.50	33.00	31.00	28.25	.....	24.50	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	35.50	35.25	35.00	34.50	34.00	.....	.....	30.50	33.00	32.00	30.00	26.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	36.00	.....	35.00	.....	36.00	.....	.....	33.50	35.00	33.00	.....	.....	27.75	.....	46.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	32.50	36.00	32.00	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	36.00	29.50	32.50	34.00	.....	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	36.50	36.00	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	33.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	31.00	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	59.00	59.50	59.00	53.00	.....	.....	.....	54.00	.....	56.70	55.00	52.00	53.50	.....	55.00
Cottonseed (41%)	52.00	.....	52.50	.....	.....	.....	43.00	50.75	.....	48.00	49.75	.....	49.50	40.00	41.00
Cottonseed (36%)	48.00	47.75	48.25	47.75	40.00	42.00	40.00	47.50	.....	46.00	45.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	23.00	.....	.....	23.50	22.75	.....	19.50	29.00	.....
Gluten feed	.....	39.15	39.25	.....	.....	42.00	.....	36.05	36.55	35.55	32.65	.....	37.00	.....	.....
White hominy feed	29.00	28.50	28.25	39.00	32.00	.....	.....	27.50	.....	25.50	23.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	28.75	28.50	28.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	25.50	22.50	.....	23.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	34.00	24.50	24.50	32.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	39.50	.....	36.00	33.50	37.50	.....	38.00	.....	27.00	.....	25.00	26.00	26.00	26.50

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Choice. [4] Rolled.

Grain

MAY FUTURES AND CASH GRAINS DECLINE SHARPLY DURING WEEK

Profit Taking Sales and Better Crop Conditions Factors in Markets—Corn Exports Heavy.

The grain market for the week ending Mar. 4 was rather irregular, but at the close both wheat and corn were about 5¢ lower than at the close of the previous week. On Mar. 4 wheat closed $1.42⅛ compared with the close of $1.47 on Feb. 25. May corn closed on Mar. 4 at 63½¢ compared with 68¾¢ on Feb. 25.

Improvement in crop conditions in the Southwest caused by rains and heavy snows was given as the principal cause of the decline together with less active buying by millers. Profit taking, which was quite general during the week, and lower foreign markets, were other important factors. Considering the extent and rapidity of the advance some reaction was to be expected. There was generally a firm undertone, however, which absorbed the offerings and prevented further declines. Selling was said to have been by strong commission houses and was regarded as liquidation principally.

CASH GRAINS SHARPLY LOWER.

The decline in futures was reflected in cash grain prices. No. 2 Red Winter declined about 6¢–7¢ at Chicago and was quoted at $1.36–$1.39 on Mar. 4. Receipts were lighter than during the previous week, totaling 126 cars for the week ending Mar. 3. Country offerings continued light. There was a good export demand stimulated by the lower prices.

The larger offerings of spring wheat at lower prices resulted in a fair milling and shipping demand at New York. Stocks of winter wheat were light, and prices therefore held steady at $1.48 on track.

The wheat market at Cincinnati was irregular during the week. Mills withdrew from the market when prices weakened and the local elevators were not active buyers on the decline. The highest price for the crop year, however, was reached on Tuesday when one car of No. 2 Red Winter testing 59 lbs. sold at $1.51 per bu. Lower grades sold at a discount of about 3¢ for each grade.

There was a marked falling off in wheat receipts at Kansas City as only 862 cars were received for the week ending Mar. 4 compared with 1,256 cars for the previous week and 1,630 cars for the week ending Feb. 18. The lighter receipts were caused by a smaller movement from farms where stocks are reported to be light and by heavy snows.

LOWER GRADES LOSE MOST.

Prices declined over a range of 2¢–5¢ per bu. with the heaviest decline on the lower grades. There was a good domestic demand for the higher grades which dealers were unable to fill and which held prices fairly steady for those grades. There was practically no export demand as bids were still 8¢–10¢ below Kansas City cash prices. There was some inquiry at the Gulf ports, however, for wheat of the cheaper grades which was the first time for some weeks that there had been any demand for grades below No. 2. It is estimated that about 600 cars are still on track at Galveston compared with 1,400 cars one month ago. At the close of the week bids for first half of April loading at the Gulf ports were 4¢ over Chicago May for No. 2 Hard Winter wheat.

Country prices were about $1.20 per bu. for No. 2 Hard Winter in central Kansas.

Notwithstanding lighter receipts of corn and liberal purchases by exporters corn declined 2¢–5¢ per bu. The heaviest decline was at Chicago where No. 2 Mixed and Yellow were quoted Mar. 4 at 57¢–58¢ per bu. This decline was reflected in country prices and last week's 50¢ corn in Iowa declined to about 45¢ per bu. Receipts at Chicago were 1,984 cars compared with 3,625 cars for the previous week.

Price declines at Kansas City held to about 2¢ and dealers there considered the position of corn to be relatively stronger than any other grain. With the advance of hog prices to $11 per 100 lbs. there was a continued heavy selling of corn between farmers and less selling to markets. Receipts were 526 cars which was 10 cars less than during the previous week. Some improvement was noted in the southern demand.

OATS HOLD FAIRLY STEADY.

Oats held fairly steady during the week and much of the strength was due to the high level of corn prices.

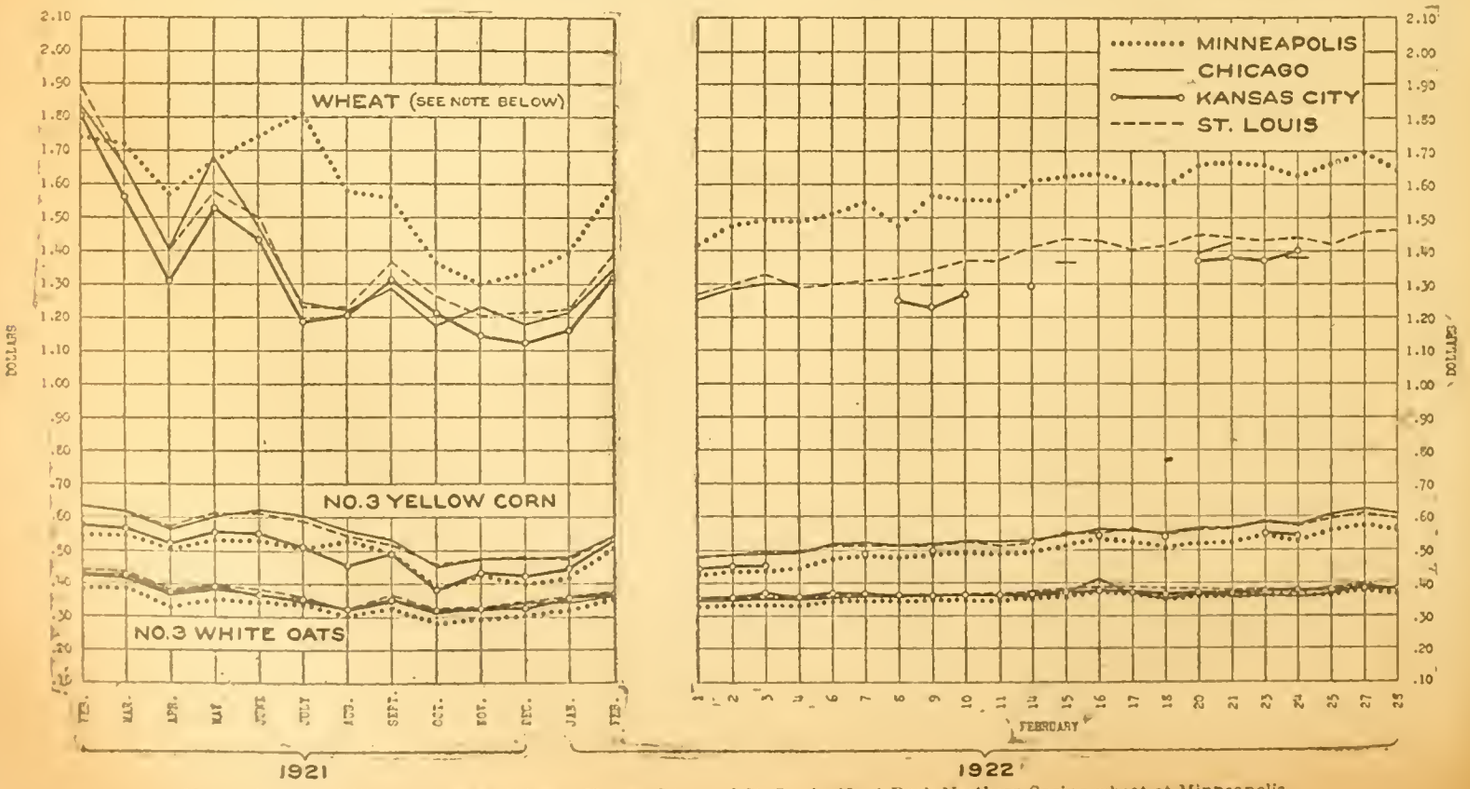
The prospect of a heavy acreage and of large visible holdings was a depressing factor at Kansas City. There was only a fair export inquiry at New York during the week but prices were steady.

The rye market had a strong tendency with exporters showing a fair amount of interest and offerings light. New York reports fairly large quantities bought for export to Norway and Russia.

The exports of corn were the largest for some time, amounting to 7,235,000 bus., a large part of which was exported from Baltimore. Wheat exports were also slightly larger as is shown in the accompanying table. The visible supply of wheat decreased 1,223,000 bus. for the week to 40,055,000 bus. Corn visible increased 3,895,000 bus. to 44,792,000 bus. The Canadian wheat visible was reported as 51,242,240 bus. Stocks of wheat in store at Fort William and Port Arthur on Mar. 3 were 25,069,141 bus. compared with 19,567,704 at the corresponding time last year.

Estimated amount of wheat on farms Mar. 1, 131,136,000 bus. or 16.5% of crop; corn, 1,313,120,000 or 42.6% of crop; oats, 404,461,0 0 or 38.1% of crop.

AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.



NOTE.—No. 2 Red Winter wheat at Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Louis; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring wheat at Minneapolis.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, March 3, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter..	No. 2	141¼	143	.....	140½	140	141¼
	No. 3	.....	140	.....	139	136¾	.....
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	142½	142	.....	138¼	.....
	No. 3	137¼	.....	137¾	.....	135¾	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Drk. Nor. Spg.	No. 1	166	170	164	163	160	167
	No. 2	157	164	162	160	155	162
	No. 3	158	159	155	155	150	154
	No. 4	147	152	150	149	144	151
Northern Spg..	No. 1	.....	157	155	.....	156	.....
	No. 3	132	.....	143	141	141	.....
	No. 4	139	137	.....	136	137	137
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	150	152	139	146	.....	.....
	No. 2	149	150⅜	143⅛	147	147¼	145⅜
	No. 3	148	150½	147	141	145⅜	144¾
	No. 4	143	143⅜	140	130	141	.....
Hard Winter..	No. 1	136⅞	138¾	135⅝	133	133¼	139⅛
	No. 2	135⅜	138⅜	136	134¾	136¼	134⅜
	No. 3	136⅛	137	133⅝	134⅛	133⅞	134⅜
	No. 4	135	128⅜	131⅝	129	124¾	129⅜
Red Winter...	No. 3	132	136⅜	135	132⅜	133¼	.....
	No. 4	125⅝	.....	125	125⅜	125	.....
OMAHA.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 3	.....	133	135	.....	133	[1]134
Hard Winter..	No. 1	131¾	136	.....	.....	135	[1]131
	No. 2	129¾	133½	137	.....	131¼	[1]131½
	No. 3	126⅜	.....	.....	127¾	128	[1]129
	No. 4	128	129½	.....	.....	125⅜	[1]132
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	129¼	.....	131	.....	124	[1]118
	No. 3	127½	129⅝	.....	126½	124	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter...	No. 2	144	145¼	146½	143½	144	144
	No. 3	138¾	140	141½	138	138	138¼
	No. 4	135	136½	136¾	135	135½	136

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White.....	No. 2	61⅜	63¾	62¼	62¼	61½	61¾
	No. 3	60¼	62	61	60	60¼	59¾
	No. 4	59½	61½	59¾	59½	58¾	59
Yellow.....	No. 1	.....	65½	63¾	.....	61½	.....
	No. 2	61½	63⅞	62¼	61¼	61½	61½
	No. 3	60¼	62¼	61	60	59¾	59½
	No. 4	59	61½	60	59¾	59	59
Mixed.....	No. 2	61½	63½	62	60¾	61½	61
	No. 3	60	62	61	60½	59¾	59½
	No. 4	59	60½	60	59½	58¾	59¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow.....	No. 2	.....	60¾	60½	60	.....	.....
	No. 3	55¾	57	55¾	55½	55	55½
	No. 4	.....	56	53¾	53¾	53¾	54½
KANSAS CITY.							
White.....	No. 2	55⅞	58½	57	56⅜	55½	56½
Yellow.....	No. 2	55⅜	58½	57	57	56⅜	56⅞
	No. 3	.....	.....	56½	56	.....	55¾
Mixed.....	No. 2	55⅝	57¼	56⅜	55¾	55½	56⅜
	No. 3	.....	57¾	56½	55¼	55	.....
OMAHA.							
White.....	No. 1	54⅜	56	55	.....	54	[1]54
	No. 2	54	56	55	.....	53⅞	[1]54
	No. 3	54	55½	.....	52½	53½	[1]53½
Yellow.....	No. 1	54½	56	55	.....	54	[1]54⅛
	No. 2	54⅜	56	55	54	53¾	[1]54
	No. 3	54⅜	55½	54½	53	53⅜	[1]53¾
Mixed.....	No. 1	53½	54¾	54¼	.....	52⅝	.....
	No. 2	53⅞	54⅜	54⅛	53	52¼	[1]52¾
	No. 3	53½	54¼	53½	52½	51¾	[1]51½
ST. LOUIS.							
White.....	No. 1	61½	62	.....	.....	.....	60½
	No. 2	61½	62	61½	59½	60	60
Yellow.....	No. 2	62	62	61½	60¼	60¾	60
	No. 3	59	60¾	59½	59	59	58¼
	No. 4	58	59½	58	57	57	57

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White.....	No. 1	44½	45	44	44¾	44¾	42
	No. 2	41¾	43¾	42	42½	41½	41½
	No. 3	36⅛	38¾	38	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
	No. 4	35⅛	37	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White.....	No. 2	37	38½	38¼	37¼	37	37¼
	No. 3	36¼	37¾	37	36½	36	36½
	No. 4	35¾	37	36½	.....	34¾	35¾
KANSAS CITY.							
White.....	No. 2	.....	39	38½	.....	39	39
	No. 3	38	38	38	38	38	38
	No. 4	37	37½	37	.....	.....	.....
OMAHA.							
White.....	No. 3	35⅜	36¾	36¾	35⅜	35¼	[1]35⅜
	No. 3	.....	36¼	.....	34¾	35	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
White.....	No. 2	38½	40½	39	38	38¼	38½
	No. 3	38	39¼	38	36¾	37	37
	No. 4	37½	37¾	37¼	36	36½	36½

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2.....		103½	.....	.....	100½	103	101¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western.....	No. 2	100	101	99½	98	97¼	100

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Mar. 4, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1].....	1,632	5,629	310	110	257
Gulf ports [2]...	1,026	1,606	.....	1	34
Pacific ports [3]	170	.....	.....	15	.....
Total.....	2,828	7,235	310	126	291
Previous week.....	2,109	3,932	71	133	297
Corresponding week last year..	5,939	3,523	4	732	437
Total July 1, 1921, to Mar. 4, 1922..	158,240	59,667	1,111	18,800	8,077
Corresponding period last year.	197,377	16,010	2,549	16,[illegible]	28,733

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat.....	May	146⅞	147⅜	147⅜	143⅞	146	145½
	July	125⅞	125⅝	124⅞	121	122¾	122½
Corn.....	May	68⅝	67⅞	67⅞	66¼	67¼	66⅝
	July	70¾	70½	70⅛	68¼	69⅜	69⅛
Oats.....	May	42⅞	42⅝	42½	41⅝	42¼	41⅞
	July	44⅜	44½	44¼	43¼	43⅞	43⅜
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat.....	May	133⅜	134⅜	132¾	130⅞	133	131¼
	July	118¼	117⅜	115⅜	113¼	115¼	114¼
Corn.....	May	62	61⅜	60⅝	59½	60¼	59¾
	July	64¼	64⅜	63⅝	62¼	63⅜	62¾
Oats.....	May	40⅜	40½	39¾	38¾	39½	39

[1] Omaha quotations for Friday, Mar. 3, are nominal.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 203.)

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed for nearby shipment was good. Prices were unchanged from last week. Gluten meal was advanced $2 per ton and was quoted at around $44–$45, Chicago. The lack of distillers' and brewers' grains has caused an increased demand for gluten feed because of its high protein content, which is guaranteed to be about 40%. Offerings and production of gluten feed and meal were good. Stocks in dealers' hands are reported as fair. Receipts and movement were heavy.

STOCKS OF HOMINY FEED GOOD.

Hominy feed.—The production of hominy feed has been steadily increasing due to the milling of corn for the Russian Relief. The milling of corn grits furnishes about one-third hominy feed as a by-product. Stocks of hominy feed in hands of country dealers are good. The attractive price quoted by mills, practically on the basis of corn, has resulted in substantial sales. Should additional contracts for grits be placed it is thought by manufacturers that offerings during the next two or three weeks will be in excess of the demand because storage space with most of the hominy feed millers is scarce. Yellow hominy feed commanded about the same price as white hominy feed in most markets. Feeding values being equal most dealers do not care to pay premiums. Receipts and movement were heavy.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal during the last few weeks has followed the upward movement although trading in this feed has been quiet. Offerings of choice and No. 1 meal continue scarce but No. 2 meal was in excellent supply. Production and stocks at mills were light. Sales to mixed feed manufacturers were reported as fair.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 203.)

consigned much of this expense could be avoided.

Alfalfa.—Receipts of alfalfa were light at Kansas City and other alfalfa markets. Heavy snows and unfavorable weather were principally responsible for the light movement. There was a fair demand at Kansas City both from mills and buyers in Southern and Central States. There was a good shipping demand reported at Chicago with dealers unable to obtain sufficient alfalfa to fill their orders. Both Los Angeles and San Francisco report a good demand for hay for immediate shipment.

Prairie.—Prairie hay was higher because of light receipts and weather conditions. There was practically no shipping demand at Kansas City and prices were maintained only by the small receipts and increased local buying. The strength in prairie at Minneapolis was caused by the severe weather in that territory. Famine conditions are reported in the western Dakotas.

Straw.—Rye straw was scarce and higher in several eastern markets. Other kinds were also in better demand. Current quotations were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Philadelphia $17, Baltimore $12.50, Atlanta $13, Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $12.50, Chicago $10.50, Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $6.25; No. 1 oat—Philadelphia $17, Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $12.50, Chicago $12.50, Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $6.25; No. 1 rye (straight)—New York $33.50, Philadelphia $30, Baltimore $24; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $13.50, Chicago $13.50, Minneapolis $10.

New Publications Issued.

The following described publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Mar. 7, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts. After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Sewage and Sewerage of Farm Homes. By George M. Warren, hydraulic engineer. Pp. 55, figs. 35. Contribution from the Bureau of Public Roads. January, 1922. (Farmers' Bulletin 1227.)

Farm Mortgage Loans by Banks, Insurance Companies and Other Agencies. By V. N. Valgren, associate agricultural economist, and Elmer E. Engelbert, junior economist in farm finance. Pp. 23. Contribution from the Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. Dec. 28, 1921. (Department Bulletin 1047.) Price, 5¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 177. January, 1922. Pp. 1–18. Feb. 24, 1922. Price, 5¢.

New York State has shipped nearly one-half of the country's carlot supply of main crop cabbage this season.

The Virginia and West Virginia apple section, usually ranking next to New York among eastern apple regions, has shipped less than 1,000 cars this season.

Seeds

SEED MARKETS RATHER QUIET; PRICES STAY AT SAME LEVELS

Timothy Exports to Europe Larger—More Interest Being Shown in Sudan Grass and Millets.

The seed trade in a majority of markets during the week ending Mar. 4 was quiet. More settled weather is needed to give impetus to the urgent demand which usually appears at this time or a little later. Prices for many seeds remained practically unchanged but sweet clover, alfalfa, Canada field peas, Sudan grass, millet, and sorgo seed were firmer or a little higher than a week ago.

Compared with prices a month ago it is noted in most markets that Kentucky bluegrass is $2–$4 per 100 lbs. higher, red clover $2 higher, alfalfa and hairy vetch 50¢–$1 higher, sweet clover 50¢ higher, alsike clover and orchard grass 25¢–50¢ higher, some seed grains 10¢–25¢ per bu. higher, cowpeas and soy beans unchanged, and white clover, timothy, and rape mostly unchanged but higher in a few markets and lower in others. During the same period last year prices declined for practically all kinds of field seeds in sharp contrast with the upward trend this year from Feb. 4 to Mar. 4.

SWEET CLOVER PRICES FIRMER.

Clovers and alfalfa.—During the week ending Mar. 4 there was but little change in clover prices. Sweet clover was firmer and alsike clover was weaker to 25¢–50¢ lower in a few important markets. Approximately 292,600 lbs. of red clover, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from Italy and France. About 132,000 lbs. of crimson clover arrived at Baltimore from England. Continued improvement in the demand for alfalfa seed resulted in somewhat higher prices in a few markets.

Grasses.—Prices for grass seed, except Kentucky bluegrass, were unchanged from the previous week. Kentucky bluegrass was considerably higher in a few cities and somewhat firmer in others. Approximately 342,000 lbs. of timothy and 10,000 lbs. of redtop were exported to Great Britain from New York. About 5,500 lbs. of Kentucky bluegrass were exported to Holland from Baltimore. Some of the larger exporters report a good export demand for timothy and redtop. About 11,200 lbs. of rye grass arrived at New York from England.

Millets and sorgos.—The carload trade in millets and sorgos is increasing in the Missouri Valley and in that section prices for most varieties were about 10¢ per 100 lbs. higher than during the previous week. In eastern markets, however, millet and sorgo prices have remained constant because the 5–10 bag trade in these seeds has not opened up yet. Approximately 168,600 lbs. of millet arrived at New York from Japan but it probably will be used for feed purposes. Sudan grass seed prices were 25¢–50¢ per 100 lbs. higher in a few important markets and the carload demand in jobbing centers was considered good for this time of the year.

In general, a heavy producing area of a particular kind of farm seed is also a heavy consuming area of that seed, and in most cases is the area in which relatively greater quantities are used than elsewhere.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAR. 4, 1922.

Prices given are for best grades of seeds offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bu.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 5, 1921.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 6, 1920.
Clovers:	P.ct.	P.ct.														
Red clover	99.4	92	25.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	25.75	26.25	25.50	26.50	25.50	26.00	23.50	24.50	19.90	57.65
Alsike clover	98.3	91	19.00	19.00	21.65	19.25	20.50	20.00	19.25	22.00	19.50	20.00	19.50	23.00	24.85	58.80
White clover	96.9	91	35.00	34.00	43.00	35.00	40.00	38.00	35.00	40.00	45.00	48.00	45.00	47.00	54.65	62.70
Crimson clover	98.2	91	11.00	10.50	11.00	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	11.75	.....	7.90	13.25
Sweet clover	98.9	90	9.00	9.00	12.00	9.00	9.00	8.75	8.50	8.50	9.75	8.50	9.50	9.00	11.35	36.50
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	19.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....	26.50	29.75
Alfalfa	99.5	91	18.50	18.00	20.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	18.75	19.50	19.50	18.50	18.00	19.00	18.15	42.70
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.50	7.25	8.00	7.50	7.05	7.50	7.35	6.90	7.15	7.25	8.00	8.00	7.00	14.45
Redtop	93.2	90	24.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	25.00	25.00	23.40	25.00	24.40	26.00	25.00	.....	14.50	20.75
Kentucky bluegrass	83.0	78	51.00	49.50	51.00	50.00	48.00	50.50	51.50	51.00	60.00	55.00	48.00	.....	27.15	30.45
Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	39.00	36.00	.....	37.50	.....	38.50	38.00	35.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchard grass	86.9	87	17.50	17.00	19.00	18.50	21.00	18.50	17.75	20.00	19.75	19.00	19.00	.....	14.75	26.40
Italian rye grass	97.9	83	8.50	8.50	10.00	8.75	.....	9.50	9.50	12.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	7.70	.....
Perennial rye grass	97.9	83	9.00	8.50	10.00	9.25	.....	9.75	9.50	12.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	.....	7.85	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	31.00	30.00	34.00	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	30.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	18.00	18.00	24.00	21.00	.....	.....	17.00	22.00	.....	17.00	19.50	.....	23.10	36.00
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	16.10	30.10
Millets:																
Golden millet	98.8	93	3.25	2.50	3.25	.....	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	2.50	1.95	.....	.....	3.20	6.00
Common millet	98.0	93	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	1.60	.....	.....	2.15	3.90
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	2.50	.....	1.95	.....	.....	2.00	4.00
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.25	3.75	.....	.....	2.75	.....	2.50	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	7.50
Japanese millet	95.4	89	4.75	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	4.50	.....	4.10	.....	.....	6.40	13.50
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.25	3.00	2.10	.....	.....	2.05	3.65
Sorgos ("cane"):																
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.85	.....	.....	2.05	3.50
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	.....	2.50	1.95	.....	.....	2.25	3.75
Grain sorghums:																
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.10	2.25	1.75	2.50	.....	1.80	3.35
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	1.85	.....	.....	1.85	3.00
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	4.00	6.00	.....	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.25	4.25	3.50	.....	.....	3.95	14.40
Rape	99.2	92	7.25	7.00	7.50	7.75	8.50	8.25	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.50	9.00	.....	7.80	11.70
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	12.00	12.00	13.00	12.00	13.50	.....	12.50	12.50	13.00	.....	15.00	.....	13.40	29.90
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.25	4.75	6.00	5.00	8.00	.....	.....	7.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.65	10.25
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	4.75	5.75	5.25	.....	.....	5.50	5.25	6.00	.....	.....	.....	4.30	6.10
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.00	4.40	.....	.....	4.00	3.50	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	.....	4.85	10.80
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.50	3.80	.....	.....	3.75	3.35	5.00	4.25	3.00	.....	.....	5.85	9.70
Seed grains:																
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.35	.....	.....	1.50	.95	1.60	.90	1.50	2.50	.....	1.90	3.10
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	2.20	.....	.....	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.75	1.65	.....	2.50	3.70
Seed oats	98.6	95	.80	.....	.65	.80	.....	.55	.55	.60	.65	.75	.....	.....	.80	1.39
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	.95	1.25	1.00	.....	.....	.85	.85	1.00	1.00	.....	.....	1.40	2.10
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.40	1.30	1.35	.....	1.35	1.40	1.75	1.25	.....	.....	.....	2.05	2.30
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.25	.....	.....	1.60	2.00

COMPARATIVE STOCKS, SHIPMENTS, AND PRICES OF SOY BEANS, COWPEAS, AND VELVET BEANS FOR SEED.

State or district.	Shippers reporting.	On hand Jan. 28, 1922.	Shipments, 1921 crop— To Jan 28, 1922.	Shipments, 1921 crop— After Jan. 28, 1922.[1]	Total shipments of those reporting— 1921 crop.[1]	Total shipments of those reporting— 1920 crop.	Average price per 100 lbs., paid growers. 1921 crop.	Average price per 100 lbs., paid growers. 1920 crop.
Soy Beans.								
	No.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.		
Delaware	4	204,000	231,000	252,000	483,000	501,000	$3.30	$4.75
Virginia	5	90,360	147,000	840,300	987,300	891,000	2.70	2.75
North Carolina	20	1,448,730	1,023,560	2,891,150	3,914,710	2,700,850	2.75	2.55
Tennessee	5	102,000	72,000	234,480	306,480	305,900	3.20	2.65
Other Southern States	4	30,600	.....	73,500	73,500	67,500	2.95	2.90
Illinois	3	18,000	228,000	360,000	588,000	138,000	2.30	6.65
Indiana	5	241,800	55,500	423,000	478,500	300,780	2.40	6.35
Ohio	2	360,000	.....	660,000	660,000	744,000	2.50	5.00
Missouri	3	18,000	9,000	30,000	39,000	24,000	2.90	.....
Total	51	2,513,490	1,766,060	5,764,430	7,530,490	5,674,030	.....	.....
Cowpeas.								
Delaware	3	98,400	116,400	138,000	254,400	246,000	3.65	4.10
North Carolina	10	203,200	21,850	126,300	148,150	223,250	3.80	3.70
Eastern South Carolina	4	103,500	276,000	375,000	651,000	714,000	2.95	2.90
Western South Carolina	12	355,200	669,000	1,011,000	1,680,000	1,113,000	2.95	2.65
Western Tennessee	11	79,800	71,700	421,500	493,200	455,800	2.60	2.60
Central and East Tennessee	9	426,600	21,000	288,000	309,000	174,900	2.55	2.95
Northern Mississippi	11	42,900	341,100	297,600	638,700	137,400	2.55	2.75
Southwestern Mississippi	7	270,600	1,453,140	402,000	1,855,140	1,967,500	3.15	2.60
Southeastern Mississippi	5	35,000	45,000	87,000	132,000	234,000	2.70	2.75
Northern Alabama	15	353,700	315,000	576,000	891,000	517,080	2.45	2.90
Southwestern Alabama	7	70,500	62,600	327,000	389,600	612,000	2.50	2.40
Southeastern Alabama	6	243,400	255,000	553,500	808,500	1,031,700	2.45	2.40
Northern Georgia	11	108,000	101,400	79,500	183,900	111,000	2.55	2.95
Southwestern Georgia	16	449,200	1,011,783	2,086,000	3,097,783	4,883,554	2.45	2.65
Southeastern Georgia	4	216,000	81,600	543,000	624,600	442,000	2.50	3.00
Illinois and Ohio	3	210,600	.....	330,000	330,000	282,000	2.10	.....
Indiana	1	55,800	150,600	48,000	198,600	214,800	2.45	3.05
Missouri	6	752,280	480,000	639,000	1,119,000	1,140,000	2.40	2.60
Arkansas Louisiana and Tex.	5	42,960	32,400	190,200	222,600	291,000	2.40	3.00
Total	149	4,111,100	5,508,573	8,518,600	14,027,173	14,821,064	.....	.....
Velvet Beans.								
South Carolina	3	129,000	12,000	132,000	144,000	441,000	2.05	2.50
Alabama	5	51,000	9,000	186,000	195,000	129,000	1.70	2.20
Georgia	5	86,670	30,600	120,000	150,600	145,000	1.65	2.05
Arkansas	2	18,360	15,000	12,000	27,000	14,400	2.70	.....
Total	15	285,030	66,600	450,000	516,600	729,400	.....	.....

[1] Estimated

SOY BEAN AND COWPEA SEED.

(Concluded from front page.)

markets for a period of years accompanies this article. The quality of soy beans for seed generally is good.

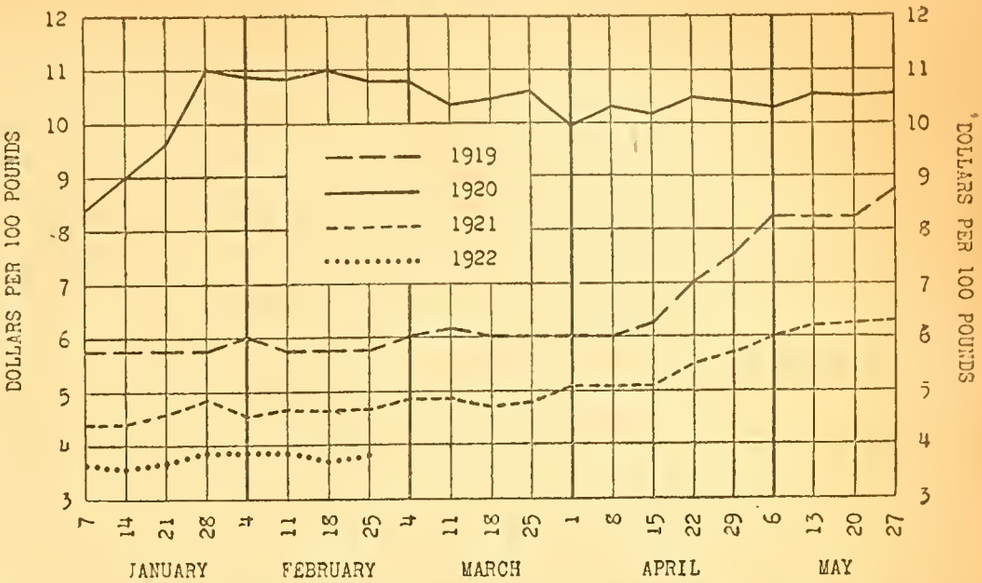
Cowpeas.—The average price paid producers for cowpeas this season is as high as that of last season, and approximately 68% of the total estimated shipments, made and to be made, had moved from growers' hands up to Jan. 28. The movement from shippers hands up to that date approximates 40% of the total estimated shipments and one-half of the remaining 60% to be shipped out was held by them.

Reports from southeastern Alabama indicate that shipments from that section will be 20% less; from southwestern Georgia 35% less; and from western South Carolina 50% more than last year. The greatly increased 1921 production in Illinois and Indiana, which was indicated in outlook reports published in The Market Reporter for Nov. 26, 1921, is not reflected in the comparative shipments of the 1921 and 1920 crops in these two States. This may be accounted for by the fact that most of the cowpeas produced will be held by growers for local use. In Starke County, Ind., a surplus of Blackeye cowpeas is reported. These are somewhat weather damaged and not desirable for food purposes, but are of fair quality for seed purposes.

A graphic presentation of the average wholesale selling price of cowpeas at principal markets for the years 1919–1922, inclusive, accompanies this article.

Velvet beans.—Shipments of seed velvet beans up to Jan. 28 were only 12% of the total estimated shipments of the 1921 crop. Local shippers had on hand on that date stocks equal to approximately 60% of their contemplated shipments for the season. Prices paid growers in the heavy producing States are lower than for the 1920 crop, ranging $1.65–$2.05 compared with $2.05–$2.50 per 100 lbs., hulled, last year. The demand is less than in previous years and shippers report that the price obtainable for seed beans does not leave a satisfactory return to the farmer after paying the cost of harvesting and preparation for market.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WHOLESALE SELLING PRICES OF COWPEAS AT THE LARGE DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, 1919–1922.



Retail Prices of Most Field Seeds Lower Than Year Ago.

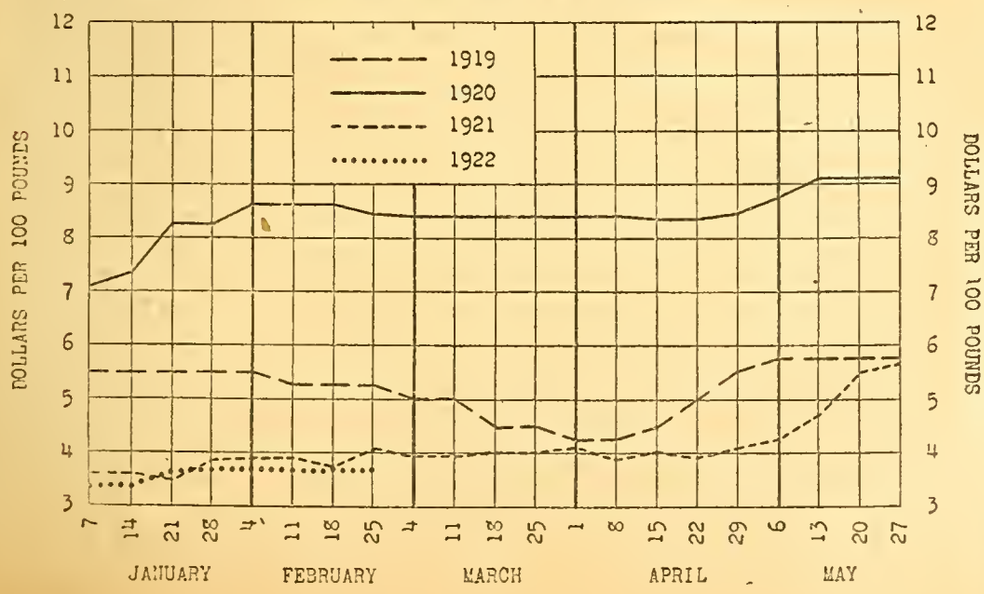
The retail prices of field seeds on Mar. 1 were lower for many kinds than on a corresponding date last year according to reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Outstanding exceptions to this are red clover, redtop, and Kentucky bluegrass, which are selling at 17%, 45%, and 55%, respectively, higher prices than last year.

Among the items for which lower retail prices are reported and the approximate average percentage of reduction are the following: Alsike clover, 16%; sweet clover, 26%; alfalfa, 7%; timothy, 11%; soy beans, 25%; and seed corn, 18%. The average price of rape seed for planting purposes, both retail and wholesale, is the same as a year ago.

In the aggregate the spread between wholesale and retail prices of seeds this season appears to be less than in 1921. For example, the average retail price of red clover on Mar. 1 was only about 4% higher than the average wholesale selling price, while on or about the same date last year it was 15% higher. Sweet clover was 35% higher in 1922 and 45% higher in 1921, alfalfa 10% higher in 1922 and 25% in 1921, and timothy 20% higher in 1922 and 35% in 1921.

The accompanying table shows the retail prices on Mar. 1 for the various kinds of seeds by geographical divisions. The retail price of cotton seed for planting, not shown in the table, ranges $3.90–$6.25 per 100 lbs. averaging $4.55.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WHOLESALE SELLING PRICES OF SOY BEANS AT THE LARGE DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, 1919–1922.



RETAIL PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS OF HIGH QUALITY, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, MAR. 1, 1922.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushels.]

Kind of seed.	North and middle Atlantic.	East central.	North central.	West central.	Southwestern.	North Pacific.
Clovers:						
Red clover	28.00	26.35	25.75	24.85	26.10	26.80
Alsike clover	23.60	22.15	23.35	22.20	23.50	24.15
White clover	49.90	46.55	51.25	50.55	59.00	56.10
Sweet clover	11.55	11.70	10.20	10.85	12.95	14.10
Alfalfa	22.30	21.90	23.00	19.10	19.95	22.45
Grasses:						
Timothy	9.10	8.90	7.90	8.00	8.35	11.10
Redtop	28.35	28.20	30.15	26.45	25.10	31.90
Kentucky bluegrass	53.30	54.40	50.90	53.40	53.50	55.75
Orchard grass	24.00	22.55	24.00	23.65	25.50	28.15
Millets:						
Golden millet	4.20	3.95	3.80	2.85	3.15	5.85
Common millet	3.90	3.20	3.25	2.50	2.65	5.65
Siberian millet	4.30	4.20	3.50	2.45	3.30	5.45
Hungarian millet	5.10	3.90	4.65	2.50	.....	6.25
Japanese millet	6.80	7.25	7.50	4.85	6.80	7.60
Sorgos ("cane"):						
Amber sorgo	4.05	3.95	4.05	2.55	2.50	.....
Orange sorgo	4.70	3.65	4.00	2.45	2.40	.....
Sudan grass	8.30	6.80	6.20	5.15	4.30	11.40
Rape	11.50	11.25	11.30	11.10	13.20	11.55
Vetches:						
Hairy vetch	15.10	13.40	15.00	13.25	.....	18.00
Common vetch	8.15	8.55	10.00	8.50	.....	7.15
Cowpeas	5.30	4.90	6.25	5.20	4.60	5.40
Soy beans	4.90	4.30	7.10	5.45	5.00	.....
Seed potatoes	3.50	3.35	2.40	3.30	4.35	2.85
Seed grains:						
Seed corn	2.00	1.90	2.10	1.45	2.00	3.90
Seed wheat	2.70	2.05	1.80	1.50	1.95	1.60
Seed oats	.95	.70	.55	.50	.65	.65
Seed barley	1.95	1.25	.75	.95	.95	1.15
Seed rye	2.15	1.60	1.50	1.30	1.50	1.10
Seed buckwheat	2.10	1.85	1.70	1.70	.....	.....

Cotton

PRICES DROP STEADILY DURING WEEK ON INACTIVE MARKETS

Spot Sales and Exports Show Decreases—Prospects of New Crop Now Receiving Attention.

The week ending Mar. 4 witnessed an almost continuous decline in cotton prices, but the daily losses averaged only a few points. Fluctuations were rather irregular and within relatively narrow limits. Reports from the trade indicate that some of the contributing causes for the gradual decline were less favorable reports from foreign cotton spinning and consuming centers, weakness in the grain and stock markets, and inactive domestic demand for spot cotton and cotton goods. Prices at the end of the week were ⅜c–⅝¢ per lb. lower than at the close of the previous week.

One of the features of the week was the issuance of a large number of March notices without appreciable depressing effect on the market, due it is reported to the acquirement of the New York certificated stock by a new of the large cotton firms, thus assuring a berth for this cotton until later in the season.

INTEREST IN NEW CROP.

The statistical position of cotton continues to occupy a prominent place in the market. With supplies dwindling and consumption continuing at a fair rate it is only natural that the attention of the trade should be attracted toward prospects for the new crop. The inclination and capacity of the farmers of the South to produce cotton in their present economic status and under existing cotton-growing conditions is also having attention.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 17.14¢ per lb. on Mar. 4, compared with 17.50¢ at the close of the previous week and 11.06¢ for the corresponding day in 1921. The decline in prices for future contracts during the week ranged from 43 points for December contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange to 61 points for March contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. March future contracts at New York declined 50 points. March future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 9.88d. per lb. on Mar. 3, compared with 10.01d. at the close of the previous week and 7.21d. for the corresponding day last year.

Spot sales decreased somewhat during the week. Sales in the 10 designated markets were 56,852 bales, compared with 68,948 bales the previous week and 38,254 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Mar. 4, were 2,354,153 bales, compared with 2,034,612 bales for the corresponding period in 1920–21.

Commercial reports indicate that the cotton goods market was dull during the week.

Closing Future Prices for Mar. 4 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

[Information from commercial sources.]

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
March	39.09	11.10	18.00	39.27	10.82	16.51
May	35.82	11.60	17.72	36.38	11.27	16.56
July	32.97	12.05	17.06	33.34	11.60	16.28
October	30.15	12.56	16.40	30.08	12.12	15.67

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Mar. 4, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Mar. 4, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White standard:	On.[1]	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	200	275	200	200	200	200	200	200	250	175	210
Strict Good Middling	150	225	150	150	150	150	150	150	175	150	160
Good Middling	100	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	103
Strict Middling	50	75	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	53
Middling	17.25	17.00	17.25	16.63	17.50	17.00	16.80	17.55	17.65	16.75	17.14
	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	50	63	75	75	75	75	75	100	75	50	71
Low Middling	150	163	175	175	175	175	175	200	175	125	169
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	250	238	275	300	275	275	275	300	300	225	271
Good Ordinary [2]	350	363	375	400	375	375	375	400	425	325	376
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	[3] 25	25	25	[3] 50	50	50	50	50	50	23
Strict Middling	50	75	125	125	50	100	150	150	125	100	105
Middling [2]	150	175	225	225	100	200	250	250	225	250	205
Strict Low Middling [2]	250	263	325	325	250	300	350	350	325	300	304
Low Middling [2]	350	363	425	425	350	400	450	450	400	325	394
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	150	113	200	200	200	200	200	250	150	300	196
Strict Middling [2]	250	213	300	300	300	250	300	350	225	350	284
Middling [2]	350	388	400	400	350	400	400	400	325	400	381
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	200	163	250	250	150	275	300	200	200	275	226
Strict Middling [2]	300	263	325	350	250	375	350	300	300	325	314
Middling [2]	400	363	425	450	300	475	450	400	400	375	404
Sales for week, bales	3,070	1,096	838	398	6,775	2,123	11,126	19,392	6,220	5,814	[4] 56,852

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be substracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Cotton Movement from Aug. 1 to Mar. 3.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	4,199,933	4,474,325
Port stocks	1,095,308	1,413,031
Interior receipts	5,751,151	5,349,225
Interior stocks	1,360,134	1,716,020
Into sight	7,643,025	7,872,336
Northern spinners' takings	1,663,864	1,189,558
Southern spinners' takings	2,803,364	1,782,779
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,890,580	4,670,831

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Mar. 3.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921–22	1920–21
	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain	1,005,284	1,179,726
France	469,191	411,836
Germany	851,190	739,367
Italy	261,841	353,088
Japan	645,968	207,548
China	70,936	6,279
Spain	204,619	189,069
Belgium	110,758	149,074
Other countries	141,602	178,622
Total	3,764,389	3,417,609

Exports for the week ending Mar. 3, amounted to 79,842 bales, compared with 53,089 bales the previous week and 113,988 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

Premium Staple Cotton.

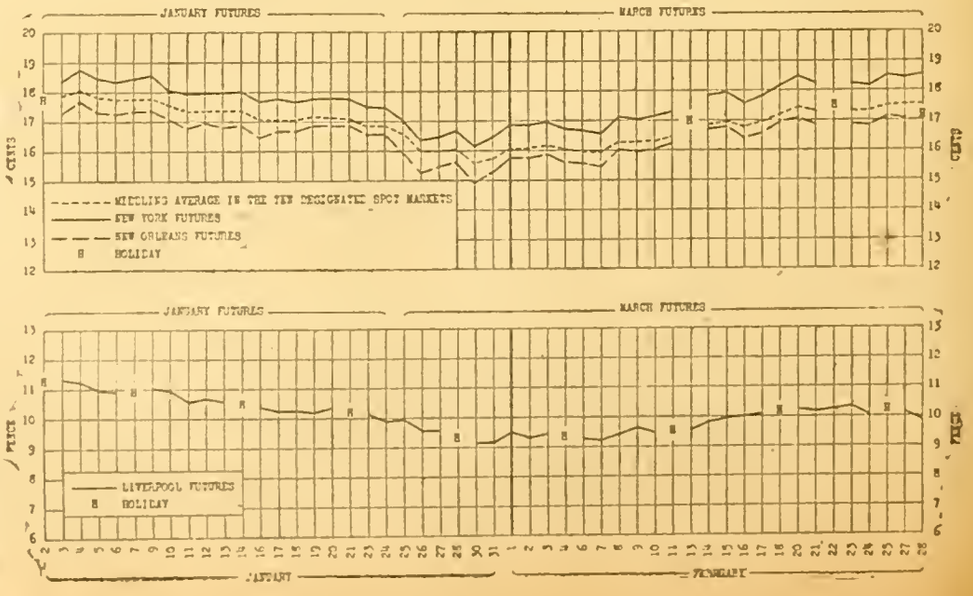
A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	17 7/16
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	18
Strict Good Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	19 7/16
Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins.	19
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ ins.	20½
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ to 1 1/16 ins.	20½
Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins.	23
Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 5/16 ins.	24
Memphis:	
Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	16
Middling, full 1 1/16 ins.	20
Low Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	18
Middling, 1⅛ ins.	20
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	30

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple

(Concluded on page 211, column 3.)

COMPARATIVE COTTON PRICE VARIATIONS FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.



AGRICULTURAL FOREIGN TRADE.

(Concluded from front page).

Wheat exports during 1921 amounted to 279,949,000 bus., and had a declared value of $432,965,000, compared with 218,287,000 bus. valued at $596,975,000 exported in 1920, and the 5-year prewar average (1910-1914) of 78,390,000 bus., with a declared value of $79,149,000. The exports of wheat flour amounted to 16,800,000 bbls. in 1921, with a declared value of $117,696,000, compared with 19,854,000 bbls., valued at $224,472,000, exported in 1920, and the 5-year prewar average (1910-1914) of 11,059,000 bbls., with a declared value of $52,873,000.

The 1921 exports of wheat and wheat flour combined (computed in terms of wheat) amounted to 355,551,000 bus., with a declared value of $550,661,000. This is the largest quantity of wheat ever exported from the United States during any one year. The largest previous high record was in 1920 when the combined exports of wheat and flour amounted to 307,630,000 bus. having a total value of $821,448,000. The year 1921 was the first year in the history of the country's trade that the export value of wheat and wheat flour exceeded the value of cotton exports.

Cotton ranked second in the list of exports during 1921, amounting to 6,678,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, with a declared value of $534,242,000, compared with 6,359,000 bales valued at $1,135,490,000 exported in 1920, and 8,579,000 bales with a declared value of $519,071,000 representing the 5-year average (1910-1914). It will be observed that the quantities of cotton exported during 1921 and 1920 are substantially the same, while the value of the 1921 exports is less than one-half the value of the 1920 exports.

PORK EXPORTS RANK THIRD.

The third most important item in point of value was that of pork and pork products, which amounted to 1,630,647,000 lbs., a decrease of approximately 100,000,000 lbs. from 1920. Included in the above amount was 893,000,000 lbs. of lard, which increased approximately 258,000,000 lbs. over 1920. The exports of bacon, amounting to 415,000,000 lbs., showed a decrease of 222,000,000 lbs. from 1920.

The 1921 exports of corn, including corn meal converted into terms of corn, amounted to 132,266,000 bus., valued at $96,566,000, compared with 21,230,000 bus., valued at $33,932,000, exported in 1920, and a prewar average (1910-1914) of 40,835,000 bus., valued at $26,417,000. These exports have exceeded those of any year since 1900, when for a period of five successive years, 1896-1900, the exports of corn ranged from 177,000,000 bus. to 213,000,000 bus. for each fiscal year.

During that 5-year period the average farm price of corn on Dec. 1 ranged from 21.5¢ per bu. in 1896 to 35.7¢ in 1900. The average farm price on Dec. 1, 1921 was 42.3¢ per bu., compared with 67¢ in 1920, and a prewar average (1910-1914) of 58.4¢ per bu. The relatively low price of corn was no doubt primarily responsible for the increased exports of corn, not only during 1921 but also during the 5-year period in question.

During 1921 our exports of corn went chiefly to the Netherlands, United Kingdom, and Germany, where it is being used for feeding cattle and swine. This situation gives rise to the speculation as to what extent swine fattened on cheap American corn will later come into competition with American pork products in European markets.

Large quantities of corn have also been exported to Mexico and Canada, the exports to Canada amounting to 59,000,000 bus. in 1921. According to the Canadian Government statistics, however, imports of corn from the United States for the 11 months' period ending Nov. 30, 1921, amounted to only 11,000,000 bus. The reexports of foreign corn from Canada during seven months of the year amounted to less than 100,000 bus., so that it is safe to assume that the remainder represented transit movements which eventually found their way to European markets.

The sugar exports in 1921 amounted to 933,792,000 lbs., an increase of nearly 10,000,000 lbs. over the exports of 1920. The value of the 1921 exports, however, dropped to nearly half the value of the 1920 exports.

The exports of condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk in 1921 amounted to 299,172,000 lbs., an amount approximately three-fourths the volume of the exports of the preceding year, but 17 times larger than the average for 1910 to 1914.

The exports of cottonseed oil in 1921 amounted to 252,592,000 lbs., an increase over 1920 of 67,838,000 lbs.

The exports of rice from the United States in 1921 amounted to 600,059,000 lbs., valued at $20,727,000, or nearly twice the volume

TABLE 1.—EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN 1921 AND 1920, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE FOR 1910-1914.

Commodity.	Average, 1910-1914.		1920		1921	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grain and grain products:						
Wheat (bus.)	78,390,288	$79,149,419	218,287,334	$596,975,396	279,948,601	$432,964,836
Wheat flour (bbls.)	11,059,410	52,873,128	19,853,992	224,472,448	16,800,455	117,696,125
Corn (bus.)	39,231,746	25,049,808	17,761,420	26,453,681	129,054,505	92,871,188
Rye (bus.)	2,068,061	1,903,357	57,070,490	122,239,537	29,811,721	44,214,420
Rye flour (bbls.)	14,517	66,470	363,746	3,638,438	55,654	374,155
Rice (lbs.)	25,779,215	946,303	392,612,555	37,469,175	600,058,978	20,727,313
Barley (bus.)	10,200,697	6,417,446	17,854,227	27,165,189	25,834,000	20,687,056
Oats (bus.)	14,954,595	6,997,207	12,877,874	12,338,104	3,224,145	1,611,714
Meat and meat products:						
Beef, fresh, canned, pickled (lbs.)	70,603,733	7,455,188	139,186,324	27,014,413	41,060,620	5,663,084
Pork, fresh, canned, pickled (lbs.)	53,695,802	5,790,346	78,816,318	17,512,607	90,083,452	13,897,457
Bacon (lbs.)	183,093,615	23,820,756	636,675,572	156,296,908	415,299,522	68,175,003
Hams and shoulders (lbs.)	162,185,038	21,686,489	185,246,755	50,887,588	232,380,427	47,755,461
Lard, including neutral (lbs.)	514,408,249	56,390,492	635,488,022	149,177,483	892,883,645	115,969,982
Oleo oil (lbs.)	109,689,796	11,723,779	74,368,344	16,585,209	127,977,713	14,617,971
Meats, all other (lbs.)	140,847,001	14,061,412	133,294,802	31,375,937	145,974,831	20,992,008
Dairy products:						
Butter (lbs.)	4,276,594	1,018,186	17,487,735	10,142,403	8,014,737	3,269,609
Cheese (lbs.)	5,201,580	742,066	16,291,529	5,054,253	11,771,971	2,716,258
Condensed and evaporated milk (lbs.)	17,526,546	1,445,386	414,250,021	65,239,020	299,171,768	37,680,030
Fruits:						
Apples—						
Green (bbls.)	1,676,333	6,094,270	1,797,711	14,088,733	1,936,724	13,981,865
Dried (lbs.)	34,886,256	2,763,415	8,827,806	1,508,987	19,962,306	2,206,843
Apricots, dried (lbs.)	20,190,543	2,185,061	9,881,256	2,581,750	21,575,149	4,110,403
Peaches, dried (lbs.)	6,095,640	431,478	7,924,831	1,465,609	6,893,124	781,640
Prunes, dried (lbs.)	70,872,180	4,420,717	75,138,779	11,738,312	117,933,740	9,280,298
Raisins, dried (lbs.)	20,394,831	1,251,341	53,312,126	9,505,202	32,968,664	5,516,806
Cotton, raw (bales of 500 lbs.)	8,578,691	518,071,158	6,358,627	1,136,408,916	6,678,227	534,241,795
Cottonseed oil (lbs.)	267,246,770	17,926,531	184,753,824	34,874,790	252,591,916	24,362,449
Cottonseed cake and meal (lbs.)	996,715,384	13,295,473	340,045,982	9,549,017	585,592,574	10,851,793
Sugar, refined (lbs.)	141,106,662	6,324,379	924,192,385	94,877,045	933,792,360	48,826,890
Potatoes, except sweet (bus.)	1,878,014	1,585,471	4,153,565	10,199,928	3,499,838	4,720,363
Eggs (doz.)	15,321,834	3,450,807	26,841,772	13,569,144	33,497,287	10,810,706
Tobacco, unmanufactured (lbs.)	380,272,845	44,402,570	479,900,032	245,532,069	522,756,026	205,133,430
Hops (lbs.)	15,836,581	4,275,507	25,624,055	17,088,472	18,459,600	6,322,995

TABLE 2.—IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMPETITIVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN 1921 AND 1920, COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE FOR 1910-1914.

Commodity.	Average, 1910-1914.		1920		1921	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grain and grain products:						
Wheat (bus.)	1,274,960	$1,073,610	35,808,656	$75,359,220	23,286,024	$35,913,210
Wheat flour (bbls.)	125,819	539,639	800,788	8,669,300	965,954	7,725,401
Corn (bus.)	[1] 5,437,796	3,394,922	7,784,482	9,296,991	164,097	199,074
Rice (lbs.)	225,308,307	5,300,619	142,951,130	14,085,728	83,895,008	3,251,734
Flaxseed (bus.)	8,059,752	13,377,798	24,641,190	74,622,584	12,326,244	20,439,201
Vegetables:						
Potatoes (bus.)	3,645,005	1,947,838	6,061,745	12,526,620	2,017,562	1,751,687
Beans (bus.)	1,122,600	1,973,802	2,094,646	7,509,879	274,058	647,592
Onions (bus.)	1,202,937	924,978	1,819,158	2,363,797	1,976,083	2,248,049
Peanuts (lbs.)	26,565,685	1,085,550	119,513,435	11,343,092	40,163,962	1,724,764
Meat and meat products:						
Beef, fresh (lbs.)	[2] 145,070,479	12,818,526	50,182,105	8,057,270	32,377,922	3,944,728
Mutton and lamb (lbs.)	[2] 10,214,834	935,050	101,168,319	12,645,379	25,391,988	2,990,621
Dairy products:						
Butter and butter substitutes (lbs.)	2,803,359	651,428	37,454,172	18,646,459	18,558,388	7,392,247
Cheese and cheese substitutes (lbs.)	49,882,017	8,948,967	15,993,725	5,657,035	26,866,404	8,677,216
Eggs (doz.)	[2] 3,684,775	644,912	1,708,701	617,909	3,062,601	922,859
Eggs, dried and frozen (lbs.)	(3)	(3)	29,022,577	7,233,614	17,896,857	3,166,228
Peanut oil (lbs.)	129,351,240	649,734	95,124,278	16,990,133	3,020,505	314,353
Cotton (bales of 500 lbs.)	231,779	21,054,315	599,989	138,743,702	277,897	32,902,193
Sugar (lbs.)	4,561,187,112	111,205,166	8,065,421,990	1,015,188,479	5,967,389,381	235,283,413
Tobacco (lbs.)	55,404,698	32,201,806	82,221,396	81,630,011	52,994,403	54,172,158
Hides and skins (lbs.)	510,932,610	101,389,262	510,239,620	243,877,740	348,047,322	67,561,015
Lemons	.....	4,123,684	.....	2,904,529	.....	1,229,671
Wool (lbs.)	197,230,814	38,174,770	259,617,641	126,972,088	320,665,751	60,481,687
Cattle (number)	450,840	9,363,405	379,114	27,418,604	191,637	6,111,673

[1] Four-year average; no figures given for 1910.
[2] Average for 1913 and 1914; no previous figures given.
[3] Not available.

of exports in 1920 and 1919. The exports in 1921 were more than twenty-three times greater than the average annual exports during the 5-year period immediately preceding the war, 1910 to 1914 (25,779,000 lbs.).

Prior to 1919 the United States was essentially an importer of rice, the average annual imports from 1910 to 1918 being over three times the average annual exports during that period. However, in 1919 and 1920 our exports of rice were nearly three times as large as our imports during those years, and in 1921 our exports, amounting to 600,059,000 lbs., were more than seven times the amount of our imports (83,895,000 lbs.) during that year. In addition to the exports above enumerated, which represent domestic rice, there were exported from the United States in 1921, 54,000,000 lbs. of foreign rice, thus making our net imports of rice during the year 30,000,000 lbs.

The quantities and values of the principal agricultural exports in 1921 and 1920 compared with the 5-year prewar average (1910–1914) are given in Table 1 accompanying this article.

COMPARISON OF QUANTITY AND VALUE.

There has been much discussion during the past few years as to whether the foreign trade of the United States was increasing or declining. Those who have considered the problem solely on the basis of value have attempted to show that the export trade has suffered a decline, while those who confined their analyses to volume show a substantial growth in the export trade. It is only proper, therefore, to point out that no analysis of the country's foreign trade is complete without taking into account both quantity and value. While it is true that the exports of many of our leading agricultural products show a large increase in quantity, it must not be overlooked that the decline in value has greatly offset the possible gain derived from increased quantity exports.

As already stated in another paragraph the sum of 32 of the principal agricultural exports in 1921 shows an increase of 27% in quantity over 1920, whereas the declared value of these same commodities was 39% less than the 1920 export values. Upon examination of the figures covering particular commodities, it will be found that in the case of wheat, for instance, the volume of exports in 1921 was 28% greater than the exports in 1920, with a declared value 27% less than the export value for the preceding year. The percentage of increase or decrease in quantity and value for wheat and the other commodities covered in this review is shown in Table 3, in which comparisons are made with the calendar year 1920, and the 5-year prewar average (1910–1914).

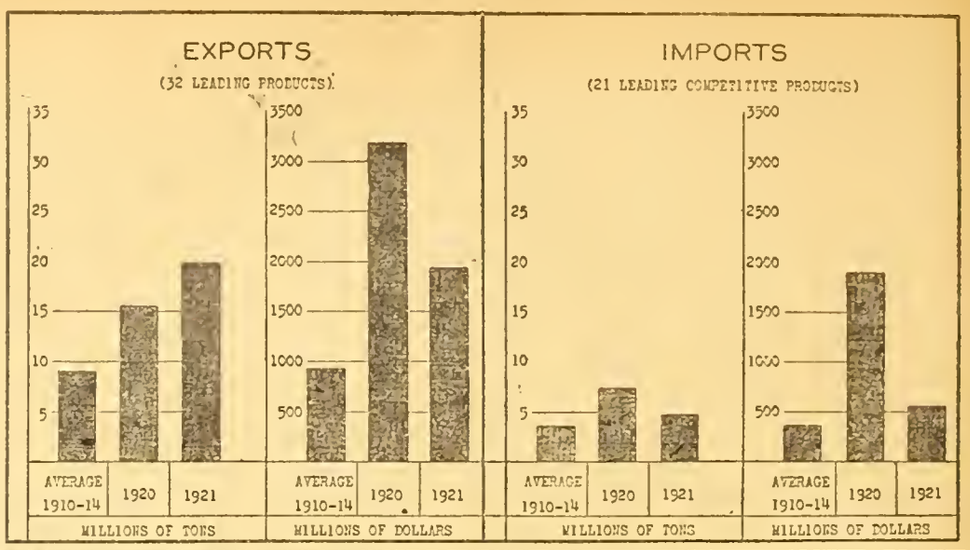
Table 3.—Agricultural Exports: Percentage of Increase or Decrease of Quantity and Value.

Commodity.	1921 compared with average for 1910–1914		1921 compared with 1920.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Wheat	+ 257.1	+ 447.0	+ 28.2	− 27.5
Wheat flour	+ 51.9	+ 122.6	− 15.4	− 47.6
Corn	+ 229.0	+ 270.7	+626.6	+251.1
Pork; fresh, canned, and pickled	+ 67.8	+ 140.0	+ 14.3	− 20.6
Bacon hams, and shoulders	+ 87.6	+ 154.8	− 21.2	− 44.0
Lard, including neutral	+ 73.6	+ 105.6	+ 40.5	− 22.3
Butter	+ 87.4	+ 221.1	− 54.2	− 67.8
Cheese	+ 126.3	+ 266.0	− 27.7	− 46.3
Milk; condensed, evaporated, and powdered	+1,606.9	+2,137.3	− 27.8	− 12.2
Sugar, refined	+ 651.8	+ 672.0	+ 1.0	− 48.5
Cotton, unmanufactured	− 22.2	+ 3.1	+ 5.0	− 53.0
Tobacco, unmanufactured	+ 37.5	+ 362.0	+ 8.9	− 16.5

Table 4. Average Export Price of Agricultural Products Based on Export Valuations.

Commodity.	Average, 1910–1914	1920	1921
Wheat (per bu.)	$1.01	$2.73	$1.55
Wheat flour (per bbl.)	4.78	11.31	7.01
Corn (per bu.)	.64	1.49	.72
Rice (per lb.)	.04	.10	.03
Bacon (per lb.)	.13	.25	.16
Lard, including neutral (per lb.)	.11	.23	.13
Cotton (per bale)	60.39	178.72	80.00
Sugar (per lb.)	.04	.10	.05
Tobacco (per lb.)	.12	.51	.39

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF LEADING FARM PRODUCTS FOR 1921, 1920, AND THE FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE 1910-1914.



EXPORT VALUES DROP HEAVILY.

The average value of a bushel of wheat exported in 1921 was $1.55, based upon the declared valuation of the total wheat exports during that year. In 1920 it was $2.73 per bu. These figures represent the declared unit values at the ports of export and include the cost of transportation and various handling charges. These prices should not be used as a basis for comparison with farm prices during those years, as they are not strictly comparable. They are given here merely because they represent the value of a commodity under relatively the same conditions during two different years, and also because these values strikingly reflect the price decline and the reduced purchasing power of the American farmer. The unit price of wheat and some of the other agricultural products exported from the United States during 1921 and 1920, compared with prewar figures and based upon the export valuations, are given in Table 4 accompanying this article.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS DECLINE.

The value of the imports of agricultural and forest products in 1921 was less than one-half the value of the imports in 1920. In 1921 the value of the imports was $1,470,000,000, compared with $3,537,000,000 in 1920. The annual average value of agricultural imports during the 5-year prewar period (1910 to 1914) was $946,000,000. In 1921 agricultural imports represented 58.6% of the total imports into the United States; in 1920, 67%.

Agricultural products imported into the United States may be divided into two general classes: (1) Those that come into competition with domestic products and which will be called competitive imports; and (2) non-competitive imports. Because of the possible extent to which imported products may, under certain conditions, take the place of domestic products, it is difficult to draw a sharp dividing line between competitive and non-competitive imports. In this summary, therefore, the classification of competitive imports will be restricted to those agricultural commodities that are produced in the United States.

The total value of agricultural imports that may be regarded as competitive was ap-

TABLE 5.—IMPORTS OF LEADING AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES COMPARED WITH U. S. PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN 1921.

Commodity.	U. S. production, 1921.	Imports, 1921. Quantity.	Imports, 1921. Per cent of production.	Exports, 1921.
Wheat ... bushels	794,893,000	23,286,024	2.9	279,948,601
Flaxseed ... do	8,112,000	12,326,244	152.0	347
Rice ... pounds	975,139,000	83,895,008	8.6	600,058,978
Potatoes ... bushels	346,823,000	2,017,562	.6	3,499,838
Beef, fresh ... pounds	6,194,000,000	32,377,922	.5	10,412,790
Mutton and lamb ... do	626,000,000	25,394,988	4.1	7,515,438
Butter ... do	[1] 812,473,000	18,558,388	2.2	8,014,737
Cheese ... do	[1] 297,938,000	26,866,404	.9	11,771,971
Eggs, shell ... dozen	[2] 1,654,045,000	3,062,601	.2	33,497,287
Eggs, dried ... pounds	(3)	17,896,857	.....	155,917
Sugar ... do	[4] 5,772,000,000	5,967,389,381	103.4	933,792,360
Tobacco ... do	1,117,682,000	52,994,403	4.7	522,756,026
Hides and skins ... do	750,859,000	348,047,322	46.4	30,510,142
Wool ... do	273,064,000	320,665,751	117.4	1,927,174
Cattle ... number	66,191,000	194,637	.3	196,533

[1] Nine months. [2] Bureau of Census figures for 1919. [3] Not reported in quantity.
[4] Production for 1920 includes U. S. proper, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Philippine Islands.

proximately $676,000,000 in 1921, or 49.6% of the total agricultural imports (exclusive of wood); in 1920 the value of competitive imports was approximately $2,131,000,000 or 63.9% of the total agricultural imports (exclusive of wood).

PRINCIPAL COMPETITIVE IMPORTS.

The principal competitive imports in 1921 were: Sugar, hides and skins, tobacco, wheat and wheat flour, cotton, flaxseed, butter, cheese, eggs, rice, potatoes, onions, peanuts, beef, lamb and mutton. All of these commodities, with the exception of cheese and eggs, showed a material decline in both value and quantity from the preceding year.

The decline in the case of some commodities was unusually marked. Imports of corn, for instance, which in 1920 amounted to 7,784,000 bus., dropped to 164,000 bus. in 1921. Rice imports dropped from 142,951,000 lbs. in 1920 to 83,895,000 lbs, in 1921; peanuts from 119,513,000 lbs. in 1920 to 40,164,000 lbs. in 1921; and mutton and lamb from 101,168,000 lbs. in 1920 to 25,395,000 lbs. in 1921. Another commodity that showed a decline of approximately 50% was flaxseed, the imports of which fell from 24,641,000 bus. in 1920 to 12,326,000 bus. in 1921.

The imports of cheese in 1921 amounted to 26,866,000 lbs. compared with 15,994,000 lbs. in 1920. The imports of eggs in the shell in 1921 amounted to 3,063,000 doz., an amount nearly double the imports in 1920 when the imports amounted to 1,709,000 doz. The imports of dried and frozen eggs in 1921 amounted to 17,897,000 lbs., compared with 29,023,000 lbs. in 1920. The quantity figures on dried and frozen eggs for prewar years are not available.

The quantity and value of the leading competitive agricultural imports in 1921 and 1920, compared with the 5-year prewar period (1910–1914) are found in Table 2 accompanying this report.

The leading noncompetitive imports in 1921, with their declared valuations, were: Raw silk, $264,723,000; coffee, $142,809,000; rubber, $75,729,000; cacao, $23,125,000; tea, $14,234,000. The value of noncompetitive imports was approximately $686,000,000 in 1921 compared with $1,205,000,000 in 1920.

The extent to which prices of domestic agricultural products are affected by the importation of foreign agricultural products is determined by a number of factors, chief among which is the relation between the volume of imports and the domestic production of a particular commodity. As it is not the purpose of this summary to answer that question, statistics on the production, imports, and exports, of some of the leading agricultural products are presented in Table 5 for the information of those who may be interested in making a further study of the subject.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN PRODUCTS.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the many ramifications of trade statistics it may be well to point out that no analysis of the import trade is complete without taking into consideration the exports from the United States of foreign products. Exports of foreign products, or reexports, as they are sometimes called, should not be confused with shipments in bond. Reexports are included in our import statistics, and they are therefore important in any statistical study of the relation of imports to domestic production. As shipments in bond are merely movements in transit they are not included in the trade statistics either as imports or exports.

Exports of foreign products did not figure very extensively in this country's foreign trade during the past year, with the exception perhaps of lamb and mutton, the reexports of which amounted to 56,589,000 lbs., or more than double the amount of our imports (25,395,000 lbs.) during the year. Approximately 41,000,000 lbs. of this lamb and mutton was exported during the months of February, March, and April of 1921, and represented a part of the large stocks of lamb and mutton that were imported during 1920, when the imports of lamb and mutton aggregated 101,168,000 lbs.

In addition to noncompetitive products, such as coffee, cacao, rubber, etc., of which large quantities were reexported from the United States, the principal competitive products reexported from the United States and the amounts of such exports were: Hides and skins, 24,238,000 lbs.; rice, 53,626,000 lbs.; eggs, dried, frozen, etc., 3,058,000 lbs.; beef and veal, 1,949,000 lbs.; cane sugar, 163,575,000 lbs.; leaf tobacco, 7,626,000 lbs.; wool, 1,605,000 lbs.

Japan's 1921 Rice Crop Estimated at 16,964,400,000 Pounds.

The latest estimate of Japan's 1921 rice crop now places the production at 16,964,400,000 lbs. of cleaned rice, compared with 19,948,874,000 lbs. realized from the 1920 crop. This estimate is smaller than that made the latter part of November, 1921, by approximately 157,078,000 lbs. The average production of rice during the 5-year period 1909–1913 was 14,008,547,000 lbs.

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH, FEBRUARY 15, 1922.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Species.	Total holdings Feb. 15, 1922.[1]	Total holdings Feb. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Jan. 15, 1922.	Total holdings Jan. 15, 1921.	Frozen since Jan. 15, 1922.
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	296	237	560	330	.....
Butterfish	386	662	518	1,003	.....
Ciscoes	4,433	4,957	5,561	5,952	1
Ciscoes (tullibees)	1,896	(2)	1,563	(2)	21
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock	1,086	3,131	1,361	3,580	7
Croakers	22	406	73	488	.....
Halibut	4,790	4,117	6,306	5,961	367
Herring, sea	2,521	5,208	4,148	6,357	238
Lake trout	1,259	1,394	1,866	1,665	17
Mackerel	1,314	1,480	1,480	2,211	60
Rock fishes	34	102	29	111	13
Sablefish	1,070	389	1,235	743	9
Salmon, silver and fall	1,528	2,408	2,393	3,263	114
Salmon, steelhead trout	523	(3)	550	(3)	2
Salmon, all other	2,244	2,011	2,818	2,344	10
Sea bass	59	65	74	123	2
Shad	249	161	279	303	.....
Shad roe	11	34	22	41	1
Smelts, eulachon, etc	954	331	384	171	151
Squeteagues or "sea trout"	1,151	604	1,485	736	8
Squid	1,438	1,302	1,879	1,868	5
Whitefish	2,045	1,417	2,201	1,598	5
Whiting	1,972	3,754	3,449	5,685	67
Miscellaneous	6,342	7,946	8,094	9,318	355
Total	37,623	42,117	48,319	53,851	1,453
CURED FISH.					
Herring	14,636	11,097	14,852	13,055	.....
Mild cured salmon	2,670	3,966	3,890	4,727	.....

[1] The quantities in this column include fish frozen when imported which do not appear in the last column.
[2] Ciscoes were combined under one heading prior to Jan. 15, 1922.
[3] Steelhead trout were included with salmon (all other) prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

PREMIUM STAPLE COTTON.

(Concluded from page 208.)

lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 16¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 17½¢ at Memphis on Mar. 4, 1922, and 11¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 12¢ at Memphis on Mar. 5, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	200	100	200	Even
1⅛ ins	450	300	450	200
1 3/16 ins	650	600	750	400
1¼ ins	1,000	800	1,050	800

Comparative Ocean Freight Rates on Cotton, 1914-1922.

[In cents per pound.]

From New York to—	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1915	Jan. 1916	Jan. 1917	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1919	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1921	Jan. 1922
Liverpool	0.28	1.25	2.50	2.00	10.25	6.00	1.50	0.60	0.40
Havre	.25	....	2.45	4.50	8.50	1.75	1.50	.50	.31
Genoa	.30	....	1.50	6.00	10.00	2.50	1.50	.75	.75
Bremen	.25	....	....	....	....	....	2.00	1.00	.36
Hamburg	.40	....	....	....	....	....	2.00	1.00	.36

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Mar. 3, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	268	68	206	29
Good Middling	3,433	1,982	1,606	150
Strict Middling	10,605	12,893	6,604	3,357
Middling	19,819	41,004	12,790	7,210
Strict Low Middling	18,760	34,502	6,517	7,944
Low Middling	4,804	7,337	1,809	1,987
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,280	3,190	1,414	1,167
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,482	2,300	1,367	1,261
Good Middling Yellow Stained	13	32	4	3
Total	62,464	103,308	32,317	23,110

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Mar. 3, at the port of New York were 76,329 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 124,031 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 273,243 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 419,083 bales.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending February 25, 1922.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C	$40.00	$34.00
Raleigh, N. C	42.00	40.00
Candor, N. C	.....	34.00
Clinton, N. C	35.00	34.00
Greenville, N. C	45.00	.....
Mount Gilead, N. C	.....	34.00
New Bern, N. C	35.00	30.00
Wadesboro, N. C	45.00	40.00
Aiken, S. C	45.00	.....
Kingstree, S. C	40.00	40.00
Orangeburg, S. C	45.00	40.00
Columbia, S. C	42.00	34.00
Atlanta, Ga	45.00	42.00
Montgomery, Ala	43.00	.....
Dallas, Tex	40.00	.....
Fort Worth, Tex	43.00	40.00
Houston, Tex	42.00	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla	35.00	.....
New Orleans, La	36.00	.....
Meridian, Miss	40.00	40.00
Memphis, Tenn	42.00	39.00
Little Rock, Ark	38.00–40.00	35.00
Fort Smith, Ark	35.00	30.00

Celery shipments from northern California have practically ceased since the freeze, and the volume from southern California is about one-fourth that moving a year ago. Florida shipments for the season have been a little below last season.

Weather

LOW TEMPERATURES IN SOUTH AND WEST VERY UNFAVORABLE

Moisture Conditions Now Generally Satisfactory Except for Too Much Rain in Southeast.

Abnormally cold weather prevailed in the Rocky Mountain region and lower Great Plains during the week ending Mar. 7. Frost or freezing weather prevailed the first of the week in the central and western Gulf States and resulted in considerable damage to tender truck and early planted spring crops. Conditions were unfavorable for stock in most of the West, but higher temperatures were more favorable in the upper Mississippi Valley and upper Lake region. Belated reports show very great damage from the ice storm of Feb. 22 in the upper Lake region.

There was an excess of rainfall in the Southeast which caused floods in many of the streams. There is now sufficient moisture for the needs of vegetation, except over comparatively small areas in extreme southwestern Great Plains. The soil was much too wet for farm work in most of the South, and roads are generally in poor condition. The cold weather checked the premature development of fruit buds; the season is much later than usual in the far Northwest.

MOISTURE CONDITIONS IMPROVED.

Small grains.—Further moisture was received in the Great Plains area which, in addition to that reported last week, will favorably affect the wheat crop. Reports from Kansas indicate abundant moisture in that State for present needs. Wheat is greening up and is noticeably improved in the eastern portion, but it was too cold in the central and western portions to permit much development and considerable warm weather will be necessary before its condition there can be determined.

The snow in Oklahoma drifted badly and largely bared wheat fields. Wheat made little growth on account of unseasonably cold weather and continues generally in poor condition. The extreme cold in northwestern Texas damaged grains, and it continues too dry in the principal wheat sections of New Mexico.

The snow cover was considerably reduced in the northern Great Plains and the far Northwestern States, where grains apparently continue in satisfactory condition, but the ice sheet in the western Lake region has been harmful in smothering the plants. Winter grains continue mostly in good condition in other sections east of the Mississippi River.

The frequent rains or cold weather were unfavorable for preparation of soil and seeding spring oats in Central and Southern States and early sown oats were considerably damaged in Oklahoma by the abnormally low temperatures.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Abnormally cold weather prevailed the first of the week in the Southwest, and much damage was done to spring gardens, tender truck, and early planted potatoes, corn, and cotton in southern Texas and some damage was done in the central Gulf coast regions; slight damage occurred in northern Florida. Hardy truck suffered but slightly. Truck made fairly good progress in California although it was too cool and wet for best results. Sugar-beet planting was pushed in southern California but was delayed by wet soil in the northern portion of that State. The weather was unfavorable for sugar-cane in the lower Mississippi Valley. Tobacco beds were being planted in North Carolina, and preparation for this work went on in Virginia; it was delayed in the lower Ohio Valley by wet soil. Maple sugar making progressed satisfactorily in Ohio.

STOCK LOST IN SOME REGIONS.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Conditions were more favorable for stock in the extreme upper Great Plains States where the temperature averaged above normal. The week was very cold, however, in the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions and was very unfavorable for stock. Considerable loss of range horses was reported and some loss of cattle and sheep. Conditions were generally unfavorable for young lambs and losses were heavier than usual in California. There was also some loss due to cold in Washington. Conditions were more favorable in Arizona and southern Nevada, but ranges continued generally poor in eastern New Mexico and western Texas.

Fruit.—Reports now indicate that heavy damage resulted in Michigan from the ice storm of Feb. 22, orchards being almost denuded of branches over extensive areas in north-central counties. There was also much damage in Wisconsin. The week just closed experienced freezing weather in Gulf coast districts where early varieties of fruit were blooming, but if material damage has resulted it is not yet apparent. The cold weather did considerable damage, however, to strawberries, particularly in Louisiana and Mississippi, but citrus suffered only slight injury in the west Gulf section. Citrus continued in good condition in Florida. The harvest of a poor crop of naval oranges in California is about completed; apricots, pears, and early peaches are beginning to bloom in that State. The cold weather in central districts was favorable in retarding the too rapid swelling of deciduous fruit buds.

Farm work.—Unfavorable weather for field work prevailed during the week in practically all southern districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except in central and southern Florida where rain is needed. Work made satisfactory progress in southern California but was delayed by wet weather in the northern portion. Field work has not commenced in the Northern States.

Transportation.—Dirt roads are very poor and in many places impassable in that part of the South where heavy rains fell, as shown by Chart 4, page 216. Little hauling was possible over dirt roads in many central districts although hard road traffic was uninterrupted. The roads are soft and muddy in Iowa but considerable grain and hogs were marketed. Marketing was only slightly delayed by heavy snow in northern Wisconsin and muddy roads in the southern part of that State. Railway traffic was retarded by drifting snow in South Dakota, while country roads were blocked by drifting snow in parts of Oklahoma. Overland highways at the close of the week were poor in many mountain areas of the West.

Unseasonably Cold in Southwest—Excessive Rains in Southeast.

Pressure was low during much of the week over the more eastern States, and rainfall was frequent in that area. Early in the week additional precipitation was received from Nebraska southward, and by Mar. 2 precipitation had overspread nearly all sections east of the Mississippi River. At the close of the week excessive rain fell in the southeastern States, particularly in Georgia and Alabama, where some localities reported from 4 to more than 6 ins. of rainfall in the 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. Mar. 7.

An extensive high-pressure area moved southward from the northwestern Great Plains to the west Gulf section Mar. 1-3 accompanied by unseasonably cold weather. The temperature fell to 20° on the 2d as far south as Taylor, Tex., the lowest of record in that locality for so late in the season. Persistently cold weather prevailed also in nearly all districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

Temperature.—Chart 3, page 216, shows that the temperature for the week averaged much below normal in the western Plateau district, where the averages in considerable areas were 12° or more below normal. The week as a whole was abnormally cold also from Kansas and the extreme lower Missouri Valley southward, where the minus departures from normal ranged from 10° to about 15°. It was slightly warmer than normal in the Northeast and considerably warmer than normal in the Florida Peninsula, the western Lake region, and some central northern localities. Freezing weather extended to the Gulf coast except in a few localities, but did not reach the south Atlantic districts south of Virginia. The lowest temperature reported for the week was 26° below zero at Miles City, Mont., on Mar. 1.

Precipitation.—Chart 4, page 216, shows that precipitation during the week was heavy to excessive from Virginia and Tennessee southward, except in the central and southern portions of Florida, where little or no rain fell. The heaviest reported for the week was 7.5 ins. at Macon, Ga., while 6.5 ins. were reported at Montgomery, Ala. Very little precipitation occurred from the western Great Plains westward, except in some north Pacific coast localities, where moderate amounts were received. Precipitation was light in the western Lake region, but more than an inch was recorded in many localities in the Northeastern States.

State Telegraphic Summaries.

[Week ending Mar. 7.]

Maryland and Delaware.—Heavy precipitation. Moderately cold first half, mild second half of week. Winter grains and grass generally good; fields saturated. Roads muddy and in very bad condition.

Virginia.—Precipitation rather heavy. Little plowing on account of wet soil. A few potatoes planted in extreme southeast. Tobacco beds being prepared. Favorable week for wheat, meadows, and fruits.

North Carolina.—Too much rain; eastern rivers in flood. Little field work on account of wet soil. Tobacco beds planted. Truck backward. Some fruit buds swelling. Wheat and other grains look well. Dirt roads heavy.

South Carolina.—Heavy to excessive rains and deficient sunshine. Soil too wet for satisfactory plowing. Wheat, oats, rye, and winter truck good to excellent. Fruit buds swelling with scattered peach and plum blooms. Roads passable, but generally very muddy.

Georgia.—Very unfavorable week on account of much rain and lack of sunshine. Extremely heavy rains in central Georgia during the 24 hours ending morning of the 7th causing floods and rendering roads impassable. No severe cold and growing

crops continue to do well. Scattered blooming of plum, pear, and peach trees. Farm work suspended.

Florida.—Warmer than usual except in extreme west. Heavy rains in west and locally in north first of week delayed work on low lands, but showers in the central part were beneficial. Drought unbroken in south where rain is much needed in interior. Planting corn, melons, and truck continued; early planted crops worked and doing well. Tobacco plants in Gadsden County made good growth. Citrus and peaches in good condition. Freezing in extreme west and local frost in peninsula; slight damage to truck.

Alabama.—Frequent rains, locally heavy in south and northwest portions. Freezing to coast on Mar. 3 and 4; some truck and tender vegetation in southern portion injured by cold. Plum and peach trees blooming. Oats and wheat continue satisfactory growth. Rains retarding farm work. Dirt roads in bad condition; some impassable. Several rivers in flood.

Mississippi.—Precipitation excessive especially in central portion. Freezing to coast; moderate damage to truck in central but little damage in extreme south, except to strawberries. Little progress in farm work. Highways in bad condition but improving.

Louisiana.—Unseasonably cold, wet weather unfavorable for farm operations and damaging to tender vegetation. Frost to coast and freezing nearly to coast did considerable damage to early corn, beans, potatoes, other young truck, and strawberries. Oats and hardy truck in good condition. Unfavorable for growing cane. All field work stopped by wet weather and dirt roads again in bad coudition. Dry, warm weather needed.

Texas.—First half of week abnormally cold with freezing to coast daily; severe damage to spring gardens, tender truck, and early planted potatoes, corn, and cotton, but citrus fruit and hardy truck suffered only slightly. Intense cold damaged winter grains in northwestern portion. Cold throughout State, and wet soil in east delayed farm work. Dirt roads rough but mostly passable. Ranges generally in poor condition. Live stock fair to good; some feeding.

Oklahoma.—Week opened with severe snowstorm and blizzard followed by fair, cold weather. Snow drifted badly and largely blown off wheat fields. Farm work mostly suspended. Wheat made little growth; condition continues generally poor. Early oats damaged by severe freeze. Planting potatoes in south-central and southeast portions. Country roads blocked by snow in some localities.

Arkansas.—Low temperature and moderate to heavy precipitation with heavy sleet; ground frozen and covered with sleet first of week. Little farm work could be done, and dirt roads impassable in some localities after thaw. Wheat, oats, and meadows fair to good. No serious injury to fruit by freeze; swelling of buds retarded, which was beneficial.

Tennessee.—Cold two or three days with minimum temperatures decidedly below freezing. Heavy rains and swollen streams. Too wet to work on farms. Roads bad. Wheat and other winter crops look well.

Kentucky.—Severe freezes and no growth first five days; beneficial in checking fruit, which was about three weeks ahead of average. Precipitation frequent. Soil too wet for plowing and sowing; tobacco plant beds delayed. Condition of winter grains good. Dirt roads very muddy.

West Virginia.—Favorably cool until Sunday; last two days warm, rapidly developing buds. Precipitation and sunshine near normal. Winter grains made good growth. Dirt roads soft and muddy.

Ohio.—Weather disagreeable, though not severe; unfavorable for outdoor work. Winter grains continue in satisfactory condition; slight improvement in wheat in some northern counties. Fruit buds in excellent condition. Making maple sugar progressing satisfactorily. Little hauling possible over dirt roads.

Indiana.—Precipitation moderate. Temperature above normal in north; below in south. Heaving in February injured winter crops, but recent milder weather more favorable; fields somewhat spotted. Little spring work done. Ground bare. Main roads fair to good.

Illinois.—Several inches of snow on Mar. 1 protected and watered wheat; no cover now. Both warm and cold weather during week. Clover seeding under way. Roads bad in much of central and south portions.

Michigan.—Belated reports indicate very great damage from ice storm of Feb. 22; orchards and forests were almost denuded of branches over extensive area in north-central counties. Wheat and rye smothered by ice sheet. Considerable damage reported in southern and central counties past week due to freezing and thawing with no snow covering.

Wisconsin.—Ground still covered with ice in central portion; unfavorable for winter grains and grasses. Marketing slightly delayed by heavy snow in north and muddy roads in south. Live stock doing well.

Minnesota.—Unseasonably warm weather latter part of week caused rapid thawing, making farm work impossible. Winter grains still amply protected generally, though much of the snow covering changed to ice with here and there bare spots. Hard-road traffic difficult; dirt roads impassable. Feed becoming scarce.

Iowa.—Temperatures moderated from below zero Feb. 28 to well up in the fifties on Mar. 5. Light, dry snow on the 1st. Winter wheat benefited by recent warmth and moisture. Roads soft and wet, but considerable grain and hogs marketed.

Missouri.—First half of week cold; ground snow covered. Latter half mild; snow melting gradually. Favorable for soil. Snow beneficial to winter wheat; condition mostly satisfactory and ready to respond to seasonal warmth. Cold snap favorable to fruit buds, retarding too rapid swelling. Roads muddy.

Kansas.—State supplied with abundant moisture for present needs. Wheat greening up and noticeably improved in eastern third; reported to be sprouting and showing signs of growth in central and western thirds, but weather there has been too cold to permit much development especially as most fields were bare all winter. Farm work suspended. Roads in bad condition.

Nebraska.—Cold generally with light snow in most of State on two days. Moisture beneficial, but more needed. Wheat beginning to show life in extreme south. Roads fair to good. Farm work has not begun.

South Dakota.—Cold early part; moderately warm latter. Precipitation light; snow covering considerably reduced. Roads somewhat improved, but very bad in localities. Snow drifting into cuts retarded railway traffic. More favorable for stock, but still considerable suffering; losses slight.

North Dakota.—Temperature at opening of week below normal but rose rapidly and mean above normal. Precipitation deficient. Snow covering reduced rapidly during week but ample for winter grains. Roads practically impassable for automobiles. Feed scarce but live stock generally fair condition.

Montana.—Warmer after long cold interval in which live-stock losses were considerable. Opening of range by melting weather badly needed. Favorable on the whole for winter grains. Snow melting slowly; favorable for soil condition. Much snow in mountains. Roads bad.

Wyoming.—Week cold and unfavorable as live stock are becoming weaker with small loss in central and northeastern portions where feed is becoming generally scarce. Twelve to thirty inches of continuous snow cover in extreme west telling on stock especially range horses whose death percentage heavy. Five hundred antelope fed near Granger. Rye and wheat favored by light snowfall. Overland highways closed.

Colorado.—Moderate to heavy snowfall at opening of week beneficial to winter grains and range; snow melting rapidly at lower elevations. Storm unfavorable to live stock; slight losses reported in localities. Moisture replenished water supply for stock in south-central counties.

New Mexico.—Light snow at beginning, mostly in north. Severely cold; lowest March record at many stations; gradually moderating. Drought unbroken in south and southeast; latter dry and poor; stock failing and poor; elsewhere fair to good. Vegetation generally dormant. Too dry in main wheat district.

Arizona.—Rapid disappearance of snow from major grazing areas left range in good condition and water plentiful. Cattle fair to good. Sheep excellent; ewes lambing in south. Asparagus and early potatoes coming up.

Utah.—Abnormally cold with some additional snow. General live stock and range conditions still fairly good. Wheat mostly under snow; some report of winter killing.

Nevada.—Cold and windy most of the week. Unfavorable weather for lambing. Sheep and cattle losses light. Losses in range horses heavy. Sheep doing well on desert range.

Idaho.—Temperatures steadily below normal. Occasional snows latter half. Ground frozen hard most of time; no spring plowing possible. Stock thriving. Lambing made good progress. Mountain roads poor.

Washington.—Continued cold weather and occasional light snowfalls. Eight inches of snow cover in eastern part of eastern counties but bare ground in western part and tops of hills. Snow slowly disappearing and moisture apparently going into air as ground is frozen and no water running into creeks. Fruit buds begin to swell. Early lambing fair progress; some loss due to cold weather.

Oregon.—Continued cold; occasional rain and snow. Much range and farm land still snow covered. Vegetation making little growth. Hay scarce in places. No interruption to traffic on surfaced roads, except from snow in mountains.

California.—Too cool and wet for best results though probably on account of longer days barley, wheat, oats, pastures, and truck crops made fairly good progress. Stock picking up. Lambing losses heavier than usual. Sugar beet planting being pushed in south but delayed by wet soil in north portion. Almonds setting in south; full bloom in north. Apricots, pears, and early peaches beginning to bloom. Navel orange picking about finished; crop poor.

MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION, JANUARY, 1922.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. January. Average.	Temperature. January. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. January. Total.	Precipitation. January. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Sept. 1 to Jan. 31. Total.	Precipitation. Sept. 1 to Jan. 31. Per cent of normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	
GULF STATES.						
Jacksonville	53	−1	3.2	+0.1	15.2	71
Miami	68	+1	0.6	−2.8	22.3	79
Key West	70	+1	2.6	+0.6	18.4	100
Tampa	61	+1	1.2	−1.6	16.3	97
Pensacola	54	+2	4.6	+0.6	16.1	95
Mobile	53	+3	6.8	+2.0	21.2	99
Montgomery	49	+1	6.9	+1.8	21.3	118
Anniston	45	+3	5.8	+0.5	20.5	107
Birmingham	46	+1	6.2	+0.9	17.6	92
Meridian	48	+3	8.5	+3.0	15.0	71
Vicksburg	47	0	6.5	+0.8	14.2	68
New Orleans	56	+3	5.2	+0.6	18.2	88
Shreveport	45	−1	5.7	+1.3	9.7	50
Little Rock	40	−1	1.9	−2.9	10.7	55
Fort Smith	39	+1	2.4	−0.1	11.1	76
Bentonville	35	+1	1.4	−1.2	6.5	44
Oklahoma	35	0	1.2	−0.1	5.7	58
Abilene	41	−2	1.2	+0.3	2.2	26
Fort Worth	43	−1	1.6	+0.7	3.5	39
Dallas	43	.....	2.1	.....	4.6	.....
Palestine	45	−1	5.6	+1.5	10.3	57
Taylor	46	−2	3.6	+0.8	31.6	231
Houston	50	.....	6.0	.....	16.6	.....
Galveston	52	−1	4.8	+1.2	21.4	102
Port Arthur	50	−1	5.1	.....	21.0	.....
Corpus Christi	54	0	1.1	−1.1	7.1	59
San Antonio	49	−2	1.2	−0.5	11.9	127
Del Rio	48	−4	0.2	−0.6	0.8	11
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	40	0	2.3	−2.9	12.4	62
Nashville	39	+1	2.9	−1.9	17.0	91
Chattanooga	42	+1	6.3	+0.7	24.0	107
Knoxville	40	+2	4.6	−0.4	14.6	80
Lexington	33	0	1.9	−1.9	22.1	146
Louisville	33	−1	1.6	−2.3	21.6	126
Evansville	32	0	1.5	−2.2	21.8	125
Indianapolis	27	−1	1.3	−1.5	22.7	149
Cincinnati	29	−1	2.1	−1.3	18.4	131
Dayton	28	−2	1.4	−1.6	16.3	122
Columbus	27	−2	1.8	−1.2	14.9	109
Parkersburg	32	+1	1.9	−1.3	18.3	131
Elkins	29	0	3.2	−0.1	22.1	118
Pittsburgh	29	−2	1.6	−1.3	16.4	126
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	13	−3	1.8	−1.4	14.5	89
Syracuse	20	−3	3.5	+1.4	15.8	117
Oswego	20	−4	1.4	−1.8	12.3	76
Rochester	23	−1	2.4	−0.7	11.9	85
Buffalo	23	−2	1.4	−1.9	11.0	66
Erie	26	0	2.0	−1.0	15.3	90
Cleveland	26	0	1.5	−0.9	12.9	94
Sandusky	26	0	1.3	−0.8	12.6	103
Toledo	24	−2	1.5	−0.4	11.2	98
Detroit	24	0	1.6	−0.4	12.9	109
Port Huron	22	0	1.1	−0.8	11.6	96
Saginaw	22	0	0.9	−1.4	10.9	88
Alpena	19	0	1.1	−1.1	12.9	93
Grand Rapids	21	0	0.7	−2.1	16.3	121
Grand Haven	23	−1	1.4	−1.4	17.1	127
Chicago	25	+1	1.2	−0.8	18.2	151
Lansing	21	−2	1.2	−0.9	14.2	125
Fort Wayne	23	.....	1.7	.....	13.0	.....
Milwaukee	22	+2	0.9	−1.1	15.9	142
Green Bay	13	−2	0.9	−0.8	10.2	93
Escanaba	15	+1	1.1	−0.5	12.1	99
Ludington	22	.....	0.6	.....	14.5	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	12	−1	1.4	−0.8	11.8	105
Marquette	17	+1	1.9	−0.1	11.5	82
Houghton	13	−1	2.8	+0.8	9.1	65
Duluth	9	+2	0.5	−0.5	5.7	57
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	13	+1	0.9	0	6.5	73
La Crosse	14	−1	1.2	+0.1	11.3	108
Madison	17	+1	0.6	−1.0	16.6	156
Charles City	13	+2	1.4	+0.4	12.6	149
Dubuque	20	+2	1.2	−0.3	16.3	145
Davenport	23	+2	1.0	−0.6	15.8	119
Des Moines	23	+3	0.8	−0.4	10.7	110
Keokuk	25	+1	1.0	−0.7	14.4	121
Peoria	24	+1	1.7	−0.5	15.9	124
Terre Haute	27	.....	1.1	.....	21.8	.....
Springfield, Ill.	25	−1	1.8	−0.4	13.6	103
Hannibal	27	0	1.6	−0.6	14.8	135
St. Louis	30	−1	0.7	−1.6	15.0	118
Cairo	31	−1	1.5	−2.3	21.3	131
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	11	0	1.0	+0.4	5.4	157
Havre	11	0	0.4	−0.3	3.4	97
Kalispell	17	−3	0.7	−0.9	6.3	82
Helena	20	0	0.5	−0.4	4.5	106
Yellowstone Park	12	−6	0.7	−1.5	6.9	91
Sheridan	12	.....	1.3	.....	3.9	.....
Lander	7	−10	1.1	+0.7	3.8	100
Cheyenne	21	−5	0.5	+0.1	2.2	81
Grand Junction	27	+2	0.6	+0.1	2.4	75
Denver	28	−1	0.3	−0.1	2.4	73
Pueblo	26	−3	0.4	0	3.6	116
Amarillo	34	0	0.8	+0.2	2.0	31
El Paso	44	0	0.3	−0.2	3.3	83
Roswell	37	−2	T.	−0.5	0.3	5
Santa Fe	28	0	0.6	0	2.7	58
Phoenix	48	−2	1.3	+0.1	2.6	65
Yuma	51	−1	0.5	+0.1	5.0	315
Independence	34	−6	1.1	+0.2	3.0	127
Tonopah	24	−1	1.0	+0.3	2.7	73
Modena	17	−11	1.7	+1.0	6.2	165
Salt Lake City	22	−7	1.4	0	6.4	100
Reno	24	−8	0.6	−1.4	3.7	69
Winnemucca	15	−14	1.2	+0.2	3.1	88
Pocatello	16	−9	1.5	+0.8	5.4	140
Boise	21	−8	0.9	−1.0	5.9	96
Lewiston	27	−7	0.6	−1.0	5.5	88
Baker	14	−10	0.6	−0.7	5.2	92
Walla Walla	23	−10	1.5	−0.5	9.0	105
Spokane	20	−7	1.2	−1.1	6.1	63
ATLANTIC COAST.						
Eastport	20	0	1.9	−1.9	12.4	66
Portland, Me.	21	−1	3.4	−0.4	17.4	96
Burlington	15	−1	1.3	−0.5	12.1	96
Northfield	12	−3	1.2	−1.3	11.8	91
Concord	18	−3	1.7	−1.6	13.1	79
Boston	28	+1	1.4	−2.4	12.1	67
Nantucket	30	−2	3.7	+0.3	14.6	89
Block Island	30	−1	3.0	−0.9	14.6	78
Providence	27	0	1.4	−3.0	12.7	66
Hartford	25	−1	2.2	−1.6	14.3	77
New Haven	27	0	2.1	−1.8	13.6	72
Albany	21	−1	2.0	−0.6	11.7	83
Ithaca	21	−3	2.6	+0.4	13.8	103
Binghamton	21	−2	1.8	−0.2	15.6	121
New York	29	−1	2.5	−1.3	11.7	65
Scranton	24	−2	2.0	−0.8	16.0	119
Harrisburg	27	−2	2.5	−0.3	12.5	92
Philadelphia	31	−1	3.2	−0.2	11.6	73
Reading	28	−1	2.2	−1.3	15.5	92
Sandy Hook	29	.....	1.7	.....	8.3	.....
Trenton	28	−2	2.4	−0.8	9.0	54
Atlantic City	32	0	4.0	+0.6	15.9	95
Baltimore	32	−1	4.9	+1.7	16.2	101
Washington	32	−1	5.3	+1.9	16.2	102
Norfolk	39	−1	3.5	+0.1	12.6	72
Richmond	35	−3	4.6	+1.6	12.8	84
Lynchburg	35	−1	3.9	+0.2	10.6	63
Wytheville	33	0	3.0	−1.3	11.7	67
Asheville	38	+3	2.8	−1.9	10.3	57
Charlotte	40	0	5.2	+0.9	16.3	94
Raleigh	39	−1	4.1	+0.5	13.1	83
Hatteras	46	0	7.6	+2.7	21.4	94
Wilmington	41	−2	3.6	+0.1	12.0	66
Charleston	47	−2	2.5	−0.9	11.7	62
Greenville	42	.....	5.3	.....	20.6	.....
Columbia, S. C.	41	−1	2.2	−1.1	8.1	55
Augusta	46	0	2.7	−1.5	10.8	66
Atlanta	43	+1	3.2	−2.1	15.1	79
Macon	46	0	3.2	−2.0	12.3	68
Savannah	49	−1	3.0	−0.1	7.9	45
Thomasville	52	+1	2.7	−1.4	11.2	62
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	40	−1	4.7	−7.5	51.2	97
Port Angeles	36	+1	1.6	−3.9	19.1	99
Seattle	36	−3	1.9	−2.6	21.1	101
Tacoma	34	−4	1.7	−4.1	20.3	71
North Head	40	−2	3.4	−3.3	31.2	119
Portland, Oreg.	35	−4	3.1	−3.4	21.1	83
Roseburg	37	−4	3.7	−2.7	15.2	78
Eureka	43	−4	2.5	−5.1	15.1	62
Red Bluff	42	−3	1.4	−2.5	10.6	76
Sacramento	41	−5	2.2	−1.5	8.1	75
San Francisco	47	−3	2.1	−1.9	11.1	88
Fresno	42	−3	2.5	+0.9	7.2	139
San Luis Obispo	49	−2	4.5	−0.2	12.5	119
Los Angeles	54	0	4.6	+1.8	13.7	172
San Diego	52	−2	3.4	+1.1	14.5	279
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	32	+1	1.4	−1.3	12.3	85
Columbia, Mo.	28	+1	1.5	−0.7	16.5	140
Kansas City	30	+4	0.6	−0.5	8.1	79
St. Joseph	28	.....	0.6	.....	11.2	.....
Topeka	29	+3	0.3	−0.6	6.1	76
Iola	30	+2	1.0	0	9.6	108
Wichita	31	+1	0.9	+0.1	5.9	72
Dodge City	29	+2	0.4	−0.1	2.8	59
Concordia	27	+3	0.4	−0.3	2.6	39
North Platte	22	+1	0.7	+0.2	2.7	68
Lincoln	24	+3	1.1	+0.5	4.9	75
Omaha	24	+4	0.9	+0.3	8.0	100
Sioux City	19	+3	1.1	+0.8	8.1	124
Yankton	18	+2	1.8	+1.2	6.0	99
Valentine	17	−1	1.0	+0.5	5.6	112
Rapid City	17	−5	1.0	+0.6	3.3	91
Pierre	14	0	0.7	+0.2	6.0	184
Huron	14	+4	1.3	+0.8	7.5	160
Moorhead	8	+5	0.4	−0.3	6.5	96
Devils Lake	4	+4	0.6	0	6.7	157
Bismarck	8	+1	0.3	−0.2	4.7	116
Williston	7	+1	0.5	−0.1	3.9	114

January Weather Conditions Variable.

Temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains were variable during January, but to the westward the month was persistently cold. The first 10 days were warm from the Mississippi Valley eastward and the week ending Jan. 17 experienced unseasonably high temperature in the northern Great Plains. The last 10 days of the month were severely cold in the far Northwest, while the severest freeze in nearly 10 years occurred in southern California on the 20th.

Chart 1, page 215, shows that the temperatures for the month as a whole averaged considerably above normal between the western Lake Region and the Rocky Mountains, but elsewhere east of the Rockies the monthly means were near the seasonal average. In most districts west of the Rocky Mountains the month averaged much colder than normal, particularly in the central Plateau district.

Chart 2, page 215, shows the total precipitation for the month of January in different sections of the country. It indicates that rainfall was heavy during the month in the central Gulf States extending northeastward to the southern Appalachian Mountain districts. More than the normal amount was received also in the middle Atlantic Coast States, where snowfall was extremely heavy, while the totals for the month were comparatively large for the season in portions of the northern Great Plains and the northern Rocky Mountain area.

Precipitation was comparatively light and considerably below normal from northeastern Arkansas and Tennessee northward, while it was decidedly deficient in the North Pacific States and northern California. Very little precipitation occurred from Kansas and eastern Colorado southwestward, and severe drought prevailed in most localities of that area. Rainfall was unusually light also in much of the Florida peninsula.

Much less than the usual amount of snow fell in the principal winter-wheat States, the ground being bare during much of the month. Snowfall was heavy in much of the far Northwest, and the water outlook for the coming summer was somewhat improved.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, JANUARY, 1922.

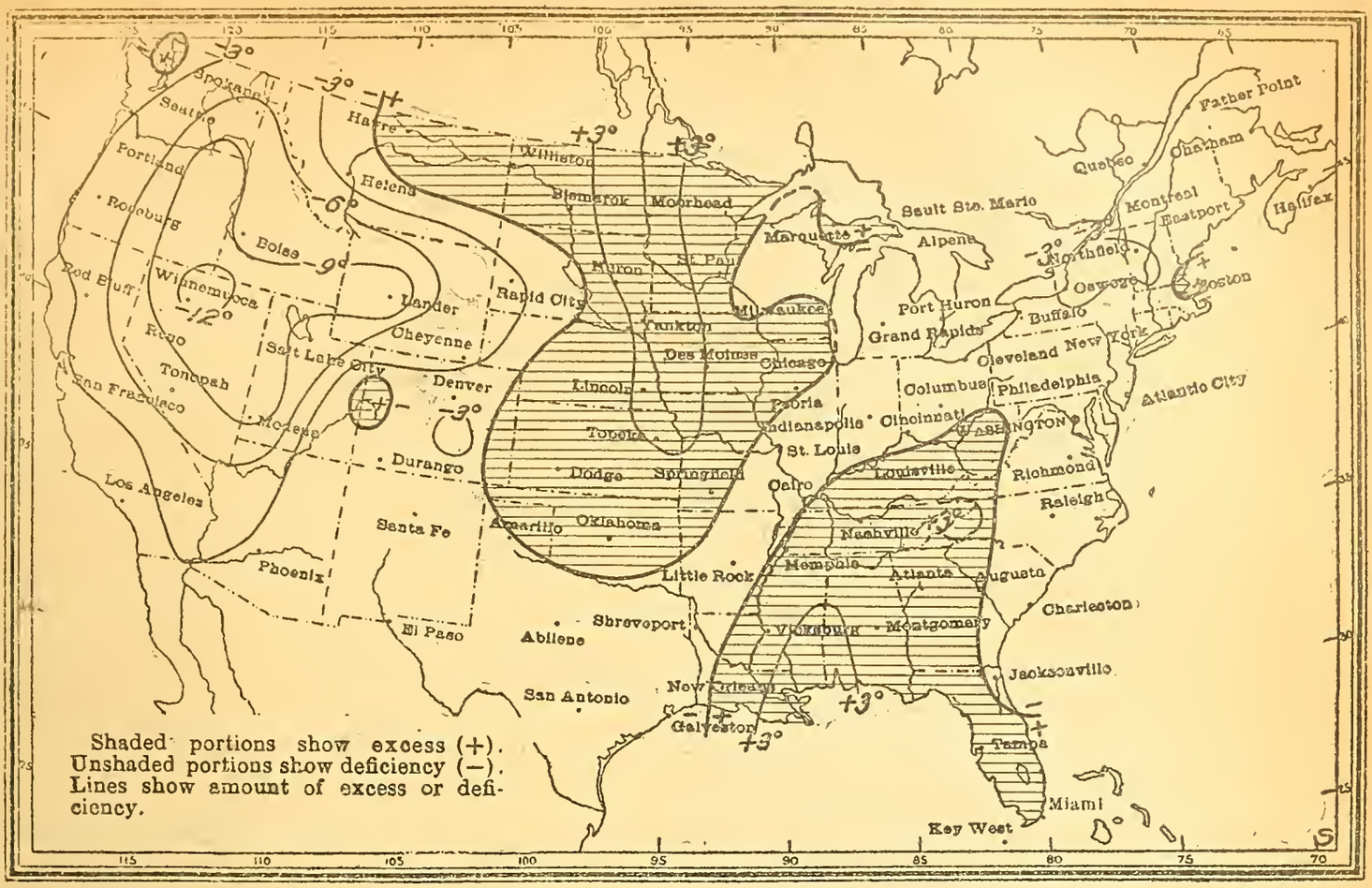


CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, JANUARY, 1922.

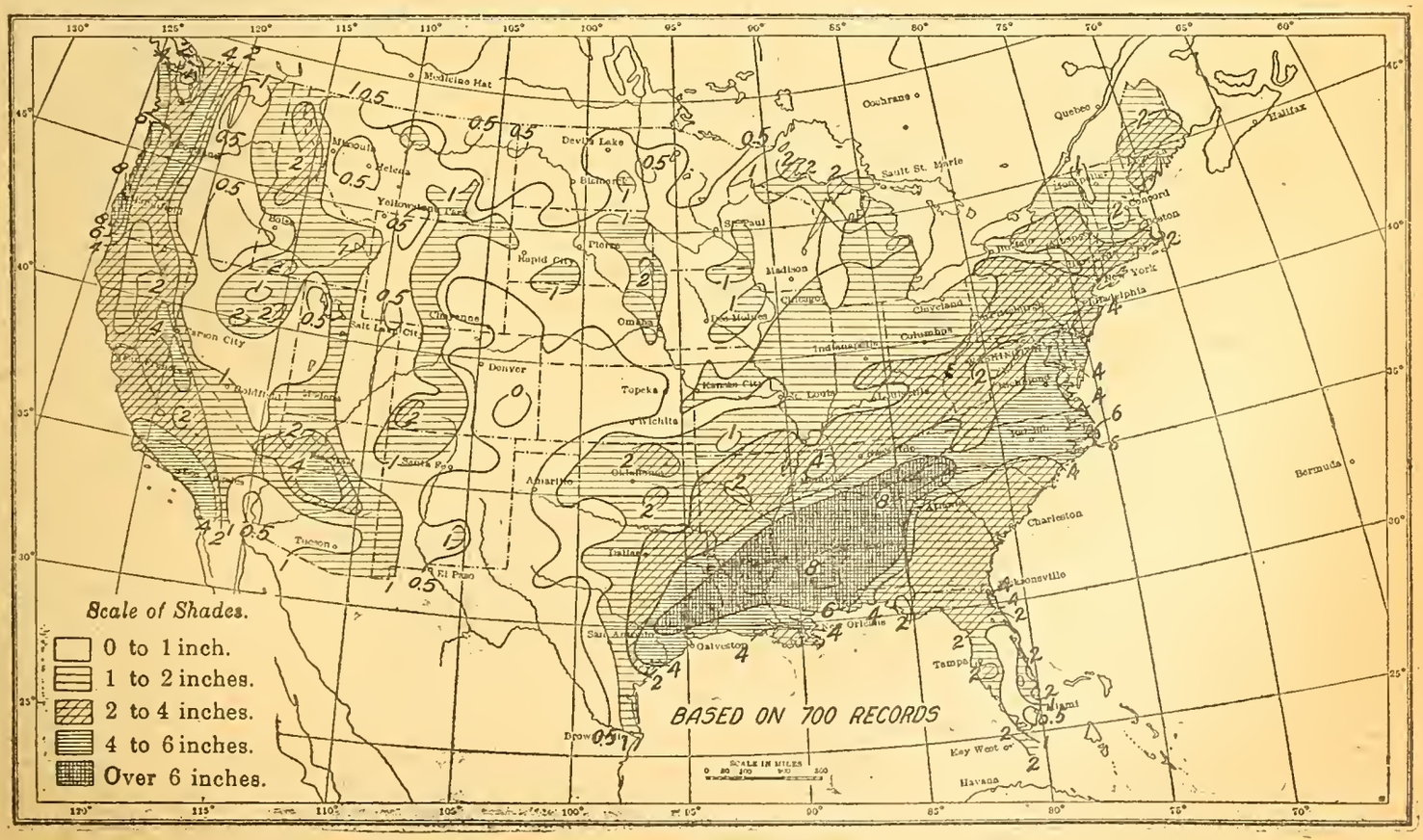


CHART 3.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., MAR. 7, 1922.

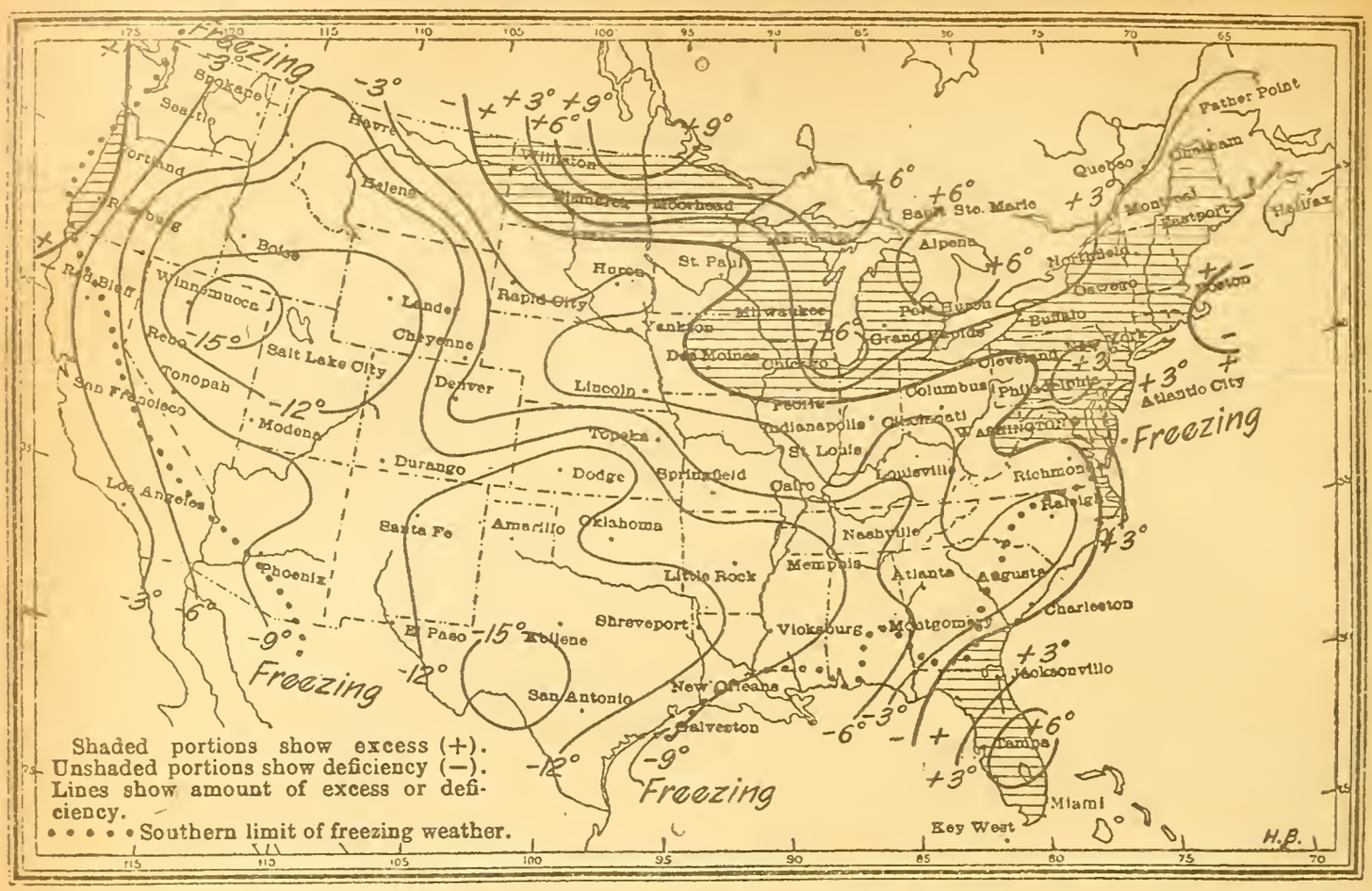


CHART 4.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING MAR. 7, 1922.

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